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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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FADED FLOWERS.

A wild flower beside a brook,
Which babbles as it flows;
Encased in red with purple wed,
And white of wint'ry snows.

Each petal sways, as the wan winds
Murmuring sadness seem;
Each blowing bell and flow'ry cell
With blooming beauty beam.

A little child upon a bier,
Which in mute silence stands;
Clothed in white, with folds so light,
And gently clasp'd hands.

Each eye so dim and face so thin,
While weeping friends move by;
Each icy brow and hands, too, now
In grim death's stillness lie.

But flowers fade, howe'er array'd
In all their gaudy pride;
And trees decay, when old and gray,
And everything beside.

The child so sweet, whose pattering feet
Were sentinels of love—
The child is dead to us 'tis said,
But blooms with God above.

PITILESS FATE.

BY ALICE CARY.

I saw in my dream a wonderful stream,
And over the stream was a bridge so slender,
And over the white was a scarlet light,
And over the scarlet a golden splendor.

And beyond the bridge was a golden ridge,
Where bees made honey and corn was growing,
And down that way through the gold and gray
A gay young man in the boat was rowing.

I could see from the shore that a rose he wore
Stuck in his button-hole, rare as the rarest,
And singing a song, and rowing along,
I guessed his face to be fair as the fairest.

And all by the corn where the bees at morn
Made combs of honey, with breathing gated,
I saw by the stream—it was only a dream—
A lovely lady that watched and waited.

There were fair green leaves in her silken sleeves,
And loose her locks in the wind were blowing,
And she kissed to land with her milk-white hand
The gay young man in the boat a-rowing.

And all so light in her apron white
She caught the little red rose he cast her,
And "Haste! sweetheart, haste!" she cried, with her arms so wide,
"Haste! sweetheart, haste!" but the best was past her.

And the gray so cold ran over the gold,
And she sighed, with only the wind to hear her—
"He loves me still!" and rowed with a will,
But pitiless fate, not he, was steerer.

And there till the morn blushed over the corn
And over the bees in their sweet combs humming,
Her looks with the dew drenched through and through,
She watched and waited her false love's coming.

But the maid of to-day who reads my lay
May keep her young heart light as a feather;
It was only a dream, the bridge and the stream,
And the lady and lover, and altogether.

(From All the Year Round.)

THE LITTLE HUSWIFE.

O, little huswife clean and spruce,
Thy use one heart divines!
A rosy apple, full of juice
And polished—like it shines;
A tidy, tripping tender thing,
A foe to lazy litters,
A household angel, tidying
Till all around thee glitters!

To see thee in thy loveliness,
So prudish and so chaste,
No speck upon the cotton dress
Girded around thy waist;
The ankle peeping white as snow
Thy tucked up kirtle under;
While shining dishes, row on row,
Behind thee stare and wonder.

While round thy door the millions call,
While the great markets fill,
Though public sorrow strikes us all,
Singing, thou workest still;
Yea, all day care and duty lot
Is ever sweet and willing,
To keep one little household spot
As clean as a new shilling.

The crimson firelight dips
Thy cheeks until they glow;
The white flour making finger-tips
Like rosebuds drop in snow;
When all thy gentle heart
Flutters in exultation
To compass in an apple tart,
Thy noblest aspiration!

O, huswife may thy modest worth
Keep ever free from wrong;
Blest be the house and bright the hearth
Thou blessest all day long!
And nightly may thy sleep be sound,
While o'er thee, softly, stilly,
The curtains close, like leaves around
The hushed heart of the lily.

Assassinated.

Tuesday night last the Mayor of Winona, Mississippi, while in attendance at a public concert, and sitting at an open window, was shot by some person outside in the dark, and was instantly killed, five buckshot passing through his head. The affair is wrapped in complete mystery. Mr. Brantley was appointed Mayor of Winona by Gov. Alcorn, but was an open opponent of Alcorn's policy. He was a brother of ex-Confederate General Brantley, of Mississippi. The motive of the assassin cannot be divined. It certainly had no connection with politics in any way whatever. A young lady by Mr. Brantly's side was slightly wounded in the arm. His wife escaped untouched. When the shot was fired the flash of the gun was seen by several drivers of carriages, but none of them saw the person. The only clew known so far to the terrible affair is the fact that an unknown woman got off the up train about dark, and was seen going from the depot with a gun in her hands. The event has cast a profound gloom over the little city of Winona, and is universally deprecated.

THE DREAM GIRL.

Mary Glastonbury was the only child of a well-to-do farmer, who, many years ago, dwelt upon the banks of that portion of a Lincolnshire river where the dam and sluice-gates keeping back the water spread it into a kind of lake. The river foamed over the sluice-gate in the rocky channel below, a turbulent stream, lined by craggy and precipitous banks, and forming what was popularly known in that region as the "Devil's Holle." The action of the water, in ages past, had wrought caverns in these precipitous cliffs, which were known to be the resort of poachers and other lawless characters. But their entrances were difficult of access, and very little known. The timid villagers had little desire to penetrate their mysteries. But Squire Merton, who had lost many a fat buck, had offered a large reward to any one who would discover the haunt of these poachers, so that he could ferret them out and bring them to justice.

Mary was betrothed to a young lieutenant named Frank Chockley, who was serving abroad; but there were rumors that peace had been declared, and so the young soldier might soon be expected home.

Mary was very happy in that reflection, as, one bright summer's afternoon, she assisted her old nurse Margery (for she was motherless) to prepare the supper against her father's return. Presently he came in, and her keen eyes detected something unusual in his appearance, but she placed his easy-chair for him at the table, and saw him comfortably seated before she began to question him.

"What is the matter?" she asked; "why this unusual paleness—you surely are not well? Why will you fatigue yourself so much?"

"My poor girl!" exclaimed the farmer with a deep drawn sigh.

"Tell me what has happened?" she cried apprehensively.

"Mary, when did you hear last from Frank Chockley?"

"This day five weeks," answered Mary, the roses in her cheeks growing pale.

"The week after the last battle," said Mr Glastonbury. "Where is the letter?"

Mary blushed, hesitated and drew it forth from her bosom.

"It—oh!—here it is, father," she stammered, handing it to him.

"This is not Frank's writing!" he exclaimed, as he examined it.

"No," she responded, readily: "you see, he says, 'Be not alrmed, dear Mary; a slight accident, caused by the explosion of a musket, to my right hand, prevents my holding a pen at present. A comrade therefore, writes for me.'"

"It was a well-meant delusion," exclaimed Glastonbury, sorrowfully.

"This letter a delusion?" cried Mary, in the deepest surprise. "Consider, father, the lips of Frank never uttered a falsehood."

"The newspaper, then, heaven grant it, may be in error," said Glastonbury.

"What newspaper?" exclaimed Mary, in alarm. "To what do you allude? Does it affect Frank? Is he dead? Let me know it; I would rather know the worst."

Mr. Glastonbury reluctantly took a newspaper from his pocket.

"It is an old paper, published immediately after the battle," he said. "Others have not confirmed this assertion. His name is among the list of returned 'killed.' But it cannot be true—no, no!"

Mary took the paper mechanically. Her senses seemed benumbed by what he told her.

"Whence came this paper?" she asked.

"It contained seeds from our Lo[illegible] gardener, and has been in our cottage five weeks; unluckily, I never looked at it until to-day."

Trembling in every limb, Mary looked at the paper, and saw, among the list of "returned killed," the name of Frank Chockley! The paper dropped from her nerveless fingers to the floor. Seriously alarmed, her father took her in his arms, carried her to her chamber, and laid her upon the bed. She was perfectly rigid, and her hands were as cold as ice. Leaving her to the care of Margery, Glastonbury hastened to procure the assistance of the village doctor.

He soon returned with Doctor Maitland an old practitioner, and of high repute in the village. But Mary's case baffled his skill. She lay in a death like trance, and all the restoratives he applied failed to restore her to animation. He advised that they should leave her as she was, and said the trance would probably end in a gentle slumber, from which she would awaken in the morning, without experiencing any injury. In such a case nature was more powerful than art.

Glastonbury invited the doctor to take a glass of spirits with him, and they returned to the sitting room. Mary's chamber was at the end of the cottage, and there was a balcony to it overhanging the water, and almost on a level with it when the sluice gates were closed, as they were.

The moon had risen, and lighted up the river as its waters rushed through, or shot over into the Devil-Holle. The spray, mingling with the moonbeams, gave the appearance of faint lights, or Will-o'-the-wisps, as the superstitious called them, flickering over the water.

A boat came gliding down the stream, impelled by a single rower. It was Frank Chockley, on his way to visit his love—for the report of his death was a mistake. He had only just time to take one glance through the white dimity curtains, and then away. He remembered that when the church clock struck twelve, it was the custom to unlock the water above the sluice-gates, and the sudden whirlpool would draw the boat into the Devil-Holl. He reached the balcony, and secured his boat. Not a soul appeared to be stirring, for where he was, he could not see the lights in the sitting-room. The Jack-o'-lanterns around the abyss of the Hall danced merrily. He had to be cautious as he stepped upon the balcony, for it was old and crazy, and he was afraid that it might knock down some of the flower-pots, and alarm Mary. He peeped at the window, and thought he saw her form upon the bed. The window was open, and he determined to have one glimpse at her while she was asleep, if it was only to laugh at her afterwards.

As he drew aside the curtain the moonbeams fell full on Mary's face. He shivered apprehensively as he saw how pale she was. He stepped cautiously in through the window and advanced to the bedside. It must be the moonlight that made her look so deathly, he thought. He leaned over her, and whispered tenderly in her ear. "Mary, Mary!" but the pale lips gave back no answer to the loved voice. He took her hand, and found it icy cold.

"Oh God!" he cried, "she's dead!" And, with a deep groan, he sank into a chair by the bedside.

That cry and groan reached the inmates of the sitting-room, and quite startled them.

"It was the voice of Frank Chockley!" exclaimed Mr. Glastonbury: "Good heaven should it really be! Who's there?"

"Don't alarm yourself," Frank answered, from the chamber. It is Frank Chockley."

"Alive! let me be certain of that. Where are you."

"Here, sir, here," replied Frank, as he came into the sitting room. "But my poor Mary!"

"Alas! I fear the tidings of your death has killed her. It was in the newspaper."

"I heard so, but I wrote twice."

"She never received your letters."

"Oh, agony!" moaned Frank, utterly prostrated.

He sank into a chair by the table. The doctor had another patient. He began considerately to mix him a glass of spirits and water. It was a medicine he had great faith in.

And now a strange scene took place in Mary's chamber. The voice of her lover had passed like electricity through her frame. She arose from the bed, but her senses were still entranced—she was in a kind of somnambulic state.

"Frank's voice," she murmured; "only listen, father—he's here at last. How well he looks in his new regimentals. Yes, Frank, we will walk by the river side. But I cannot find my bonnet; never mind, I will go without it."

She walked into the balcony.

"Why did you come by the back stairs?" she continued, "you know they are not safe. Well, on your arm, anywhere."

She stepped into the boat, and sank down once more into a deep slumber. The boat, insecurely fastened, got loose, and floated out into the stream. At this moment the village church bell tolled the hour of twelve, and the floodgates were opened.

Her father and Frank, hearing her steps rushed into her chamber, and out upon the balcony, too late to save, but in time to witness her fate. The pent up waters burst forth in torrents, and foaming into the river below, overwhelmed the boat and its living freight in the vortex of the Devil Holle!

* * * * * * *

It is said a Providence watches over the somnambulist; and so it proved in Mary's case, for the boat was dashed by the mad waters into a cavern, the retreat of the poachers: and, though the boat was shattered, Mary received no injury beyond a few bruises. Again was she fortunate in the fact that when thus rudely cast into the cavern, its only occupant was a wretched old woman, who washed and cooked for the poachers—having been the wife of one of the gang who was killed in an encounter with the gamekeepers. She was alone—the poachers being absent upon one of their nocturnal expeditions. She was very much surprised at finding Mary there, but not more than Mary was, whose senses were returning.

"This is not my father's cottage," she murmured, glancing around at the gloomy cavern and the rushing river." How came I here? Am I in a dream?" she continued vaguely.

"You must have been borne down yon vortex by the whirlpool," answered the woman. "The boat has overshot the water, and you are now safe."

"Oh, kind preseving Providence!" exclaimed Mary, fervently; "but still I do not understand. If I am not in a dream, let us to my father; he will explain all. You will show me forth?"

"I would serve you with pleasure," answered the woman, "but myself a captive. A plank bridge is the only way across, and that is upon the other side. The men pull it over there when they go."

"Is there no other way?"

"I known of none—save one," replied the woman, and smiled.

"Which is it?" asked Mary, eagerly.

The woman pointed to the craggy cliff.

"Yonder wild staircase of slippery rooks," she said. "I've heard it said, that once a noble knight did from this cavern bear a captive lady up that assent, to save her from the demon of the Hole—but that's an idle romance."

"True, for such a deed seems impossible," answered Mary, shuddering as she gazed up the steep ascent. "Those steps are not for mortal feet; deaf must be the ear to the water's roar, and dim the eye that looks down on the abyss. My brain is giddy at the thought, and with the whirlpool turns."

A dreamy languor came stealing over the blue eyes again.

"I can not but imagine some spirit guided me to this abyss," she murmured. "For in my dream, and dream it was, it seemed to me as though a blue flame danced gracefully before, such as I have seen playing on the morass; it resembled those of a deeper blue, like a wreath of violets braided in the sun, and from its beams peeped forth the features of my dear dead mother, inviting me to——Ah, there it is again!"

"Where?" asked the woman in awe.

"At the entrance to the cave now, advancing; don't you see it?"

"No."

"It is for me alone, then! Yes; and the cold sleep comes over me again." Her eyes became set, and the trance seized again upon her senses. "I'm coming mother—I'm coming!"

The woman thought her mind wandered.

"Ha!" continued Mary, abstractedly; "Frank Chockley alive! Oh, stay, mother, I'm coming now!"

And she began the dangerous ascent of the cliff before the woman could prevent her. Upward she glided—a fragment of rock crumbled beneath her feet; and dashed into the water—but she had stepped lightly upon another, which sustained her firmly; and so, step by step, like a pale phantom, she passed away from the awe-stricken gaze of the woman in the cave.

The mourners in the cottage were surprised when Mary crossed the threshold, passed through the room, and entered her own chamber. The doctor, who still remained, having found Mr. Glastonbury's spirits very much to his taste, cautioned them not to speak to her, or attempt to wake her.

In a few moments they stole gently into her chamber, and found her upon the bed, in tranquil slumber. They knelt beside her in silent but earnest thanksgiving.

In the morning, Mary had but a faint recollection of the events of the night; but she remembered enough about the poacher's cave to point out the way to it, and enable the Squire to apprehend these rogues.

Mary married Frank in due season, and was never known to walk in her sleep again. "Dream-Girl of the Devil-Holle," and her exploit was chronicled in one of the ballads of the day.

WOMEN'S DRESS.

Proposed Scheme for Improvement—Union of Garments—Artistic Grace.

(From the Woman's Journal.)

So much has been said about the need of a reform in woman's dress, that it may be more convenient, better adapted to the uses of life, more healthful and less burdensome, that we propose at once to offer a scheme for its improvement, in the hope that others more able will give us other practical directions that may be of greater value.

That our dress may be more healthful it must first be made looser about the waist. That it may be more convenient, several garments should be united into one, and made more nearly self adjusting. And that it may the less interfere with free bodily motion, it should be less voluminous.

Woven woolen undergarments can already be procured that clothe the body from neck to heels. One set or several can be worn, according to the climate or the vitality of the wearer.

Over this may be a garment fitted to the form easily but closely; resembling the ordinary high corsage, as short on the shoulders, and nearly as high as a gentleman's vest; sleeveless, and covering the hips like a basque. Upon its lower edge should be fastened a skirt made of some light, warm, stiff material; with one or two deep flounces to sustain the upper drapery. These, with the ordinary short walking basque or polonaise, might complete a costume at once simple, convenient, healthful and elegant.

Water-proof hooded cloaks, round hats, and shoes with broad, low heels, leave little to be desired in their way.

If the vest and added skirt were made fancifully, the other dress might on many occasions be laid aside while indoors. The upper part might simulate an Oriental bodice, be covered with embroidary, or be made of some bright-colored cloth, that should prettily contrast with the soberer color of the outer dress, being visible perhaps just inside the pointed necks of the prevailing style. The flounced and attached skirt should match in trimming.

The vest basque, fitting easily to allow the full inflation of the lungs, might easily be made to hold even the weight of the outer skirt by having a row of buttons at the waist line. It would supersede the corset, and would suspend the weight of all but the knitted undergarments from the shoulder.

Let it be remembered that the necessary warmth is mainly supplied by elastic, close fitting garments, that collar and cuffs are always in place, and the next garment may be comely and even beautiful as an indoor working dress, that the outer dress may be light or heavy, suitable for walking or receiving visits, put on or off with almost the dispatch our brothers assume or lay aside their coats, and it will be evident that a lady may be always presentable without the quantity of clothes that now engross so much time, cause so much annoyance, create so often ill temper and chagrin, and constantly impede health and usefulness.

Too Highly Esteemed.

The following scene is said to have occurred near Paris, according to French papers:

A Prussian and an American were about to fight a duel. Only two shots were to be exchanged and the lot was to decide who was to have the first shot. The Frenchman was the first to shoot, but missed his adversary. When the Yankee raised his pistol the Frenchman exclaimed:

"Hold on; what do you want for that shot?"

The seconds looked at him with the utmost of surprise at this speech, but the American replied:

"How much will you give me?"

"Five hundred dollars."

"Nonsense," said our American, and raised his pistol, "I am a good shot, your offer is too low."

"You esteem me too highly," said the Frenchman, "but I will give you a thousand dollars!"

"All right," said the Yankee.

This was the end of the duel.

A Great Thinker.

A son of the Emerald Isle wished to present a parrot to an intimate friend. He accordingly called on a dealer, who, having just sold his last parrot, persuaded Mike to buy an owl, which he claimed as belonging to a rare and valuable species of parrots. Mike paid $3 for the bird, and immediately marched off with it to the house of his friend, who was highly pleased with it. About four weeks after, Mike again called to see what progress the Polly made. "And how does she spaik," asked Mike. "She don't speak at all—niver a word since the day you brought it." Mike was off in a jiffy to ask the dealer why the bird didn't speak. She hasn't spoken one word as yet," said Mike as soon as he could gain breath. "Oh," replied the man of business, with cool indifference, "he's not a great speaker but a very great thinker." Mike left nonplussed.

—An Arkansas paper says. "The coming woman came yesterday. She arrived at the railroad station at noon. She came all the way from Boston. She met a stranger as she alighted from the train whom she had never seen before. The stranger was fascinated by her. They were at once married by a justice of the peace, and set out for home in an ox-cart. Heaven bless them!"

WAR ITEMS.

THE war in Europe will throw many opera singers out of employment, as the opera companies in the leading cities of France and Germany have been brought to a sudden close.

THE English are at their old blockade-running tricks. An English vessel, laden with articles contraband of war, destined for Prussia, has been captured in the English Channel.

MARSHAL BAZAINE entered the army as a private, and advanced, owing to his military services, through the various grades to his present rank. He served in the African, Crimean and Mexican wars.

A PARIS bookseller having applied to a Berlin publisher of lithographic prints for a great number of copies of the more illustrious Prussian Generals, received the reply: "There are no copies left; we send you the originals."

THE Crown Prince of Prussia traveled very rapidly through Bavaria. At Ingolstadt, however, he left his carriage, and after the officers had been presented to him he spoke as follows: "Gentlemen, I introduce myself to you as Commander-in-Chief of the Bavarian army. I cannot tell you how greatly honored I feel at your King having intrusted this post to me. We will not conceal from ourselves that we are about to enter on a difficult contest, but the general enthusiasm which we find in every district of Germany induces me to hope that, by the help of God, it will be a victorious contest, which will lead to a lasting peace, and the prosperity of Germany. Let us, therefore, depend on our good cause and on our good swords."

THE present war will probably make the debt of France greater than that of any nation in the world. The debt of England, which is the greatest at present, is even now but a little in excess of that of France, and the extraordinary credit of 500,000,000 francs voted by the Corps Legislatif makes the two debts almost equal. But the French Ministry acknowledges that this sum will be entirely inadequate for such a war, and so we can expect that further sums may be voted. The chambers of Prussia have also voted a credit of 120,000,000 thalers, but the debt of the country is so small that even a larger increase will not put the Prussian finances in a precarious condition.

IN reply to a correspondent who "wants information as to the form of government of Prussia proper" the New York Journal of Commerce says: It is now a constitutional monarchy, hereditary in the male line of the house of Hohenzollern. The constitution, which is derived from grant by King Frederick William IV., brother of the present sovereign, modified by subsequent grants, and has only been in existence since 1848, vests the executive and part of the legislative authority in the King. In the executive branch he is assisted by a council of ministers appointed by himself. The legislative bodies consist of the "Herrenhaus," which is the Upper Chamber, and is composed of the princes of the royal family; sixteen "mediatized" friends, the heads of the territorial nobility; eight life peers; eight titled noblemen elected by the resident landowners in the eight provinces; representatives of the universities, and the heads of "chapters;" the mayors of towns having more than 50,000 inhabitants, and persons nominated at the pleasure of the King. The second chamber is composed of 432 members chosen for three years by general but not universal suffrage.

Every Prussian subject is enrolled in the army upon reaching the age of twenty, and serves three years in the regular army, four in the reserves, and nine in the "Landwehr" or militia. Even at the age of fifty he is not exempt from military duty, but is then enrolled in the "Landsturm," or "home guard." On a peace footing, a Prussian regiment consists of three battalions, numbering 518 each, in war, the battalions are increased to 1,002 each.

"Prussia proper" contains 24,043,296 inhabitants; the North-German Confederation, including Prussia, 29,910,377; the population of the South-German States is 8,611,522, making the total population of all the countries under the military leadership of King William 38,521,900. That of France is 38,192,094.

An English Judge Declares American Divorces Invalid in England.

In the English Court of Probate and Divorce, a week or two ago, Lord Penyance made the following remarks upon the case of an English woman, who, living in the United States, separate from her husband, had procured a divorce in Iowa, her husband remaining in England and knowing nothing of the matter:

"It seems to me to be neither just nor expedient that a woman, whose domicile is English and whose husband's domicile is English, should, while living separate from him in a foreign State in which he has never up to the time of the divorce set his foot, be permitted to resort to the local tribunal, and without any notice to her husband except an advertisement which he never saw, and was never likely to see, obtain a divorce against him behind his back. No case has ever yet decided that a man can, according to the law of this country, be divorced from his wife by the tribunals of a country in which he has had neither domicile or residence. He may never submitted himself, either directly or inferentially, to the jurisdiction of such a court, and has never by any act of his own laid himself open to be affected by its process, if it ever reaches him. A judgment so obtained has, therefore, in addition to the want of jurisdiction, the incurable vice of being contrary to natural justice, because the proceedings are *ex parte* and in the absence of the party affected by them. It follows that the marriage upon which the petitioner founds her claim to a decree is invalid, and the petition must be dismissed."

—A fellow on the race course was staggering about with more liquor than he could carry. "Hallo, what is the matter?" said a chap, whom the inebriated individual had just run against. "Why (hic) why, the fact is a lot of my friends have been betting liquor on the race to-day, and they have got me to hold the stakes."

VARIETIES.

The monogram sash is the latest novelty for the ladies.

—In N. Y., thirty housekeepers have united to import Chinese servants.

—They wear pink satin slippers to breakfast at Saratoga,

—The Grecian bend is to be superseded by the Boston dip, a sort of limp with one foot.

—A New Haven editor recently wrote an elaborate article about his "Alma Mater," and was astounded to find it appear in the paper as "Alum Water."

—Bessemer, the steel man, is engaged on a vessel, passengers in which will be free from seasickness. The entire cabin is to be moveable.

—German ladies propose, as the climax of self-sacrifice, abstinence from French fashions.

—California is shipping fruit East in cars with revolving fans in the roof driven by the motion.

—They have invented a machine for killing dogs in Boston. It acts on the principle of the Cuban garrote.

—Meetings are called in Iowa counties to organize companies for the purpose of defeating the collection of taxes to pay the interest on railroad bonds.

—Since the 1st of April 5,108 dogs have been killed in St. Louis, which, according to estimates made, is about one-fifth of the canine population of that city.

—A New York tailor was startled, the other day, by the return of a bill which he had sent to a magazine editor, with notice that the "manuscript was respectfully declined."

—Mr. Elliott of Thomaston, Me., a widow lady in a depressed state of mind, jumped off the wharf a few nights since, on suicidal thoughts intent, but neglecting to look in the almanac to see about the tide, landed in the mud, and was quickly willing to cry for help.

—A young mother was exhibiting with considerable pride to a number of admiring friends, her first baby. Finally approaching little Dan, a boy of five years, the happy parent said: "Dan, isn't this a dear little baby?" Dan hesitated a moment, turned up his eyes and answered: "Yes, but it's bald headed."

—The Laconia Democrat says that a couple recently married in Gilford, N. H., after two weeks' experience of the sweets of matrimony, have dissolved partnership, without the intervention of a court. She said she wouldn't live with him, and he said he would give her a hundred dollars to quit. She took the greenbacks and went.

—A pair of bluebirds have built their nest in a large gong used to warn passengers of approaching trains at Chester, Pa., and do not seem to mind the discordant noises of their singular habitation.

—A Montreal woman thought she stood in urgent need of a change of husbands so she melted some spoons and tried to pour the hot metal in the ear of her lord, but as he was only shaming sleep he knocked the metal all over the ceiling, and mangled her nose with his teeth. The injured lady is in jail.

—The latest style of summer costume for ladies in Paris, is the feather-dress. Ladies appear on the boulevard in short dress, trimmed with countless rows of beautiful feathers. The head-dress is a tastefully arranged crown of ostrich plumes and raven feathers, and the parasol is studded with little humming birds. All that is wanting to turn the fair ladies into birds are a couple of geese wings.

—The work of building the new international bridge across the Niagara river is being pushed forward by the contractors as rapidly as the circumstances will admit. Three of the caissons have been sunk, and two abutments completed. Each caisson is filled with five feet of concrete, capped with blocks of stone, a ton weight. The mason work will rise above the water evel to a height of twenty feet.

—A preacher at Waushara, Wisconsin, has been discharged for being personal to his hearers. He said: "If you should take a barrel and fill it with the Holy Ghost, and another and fill it with whisky and call this congregation up and let you take your choice, the whisky would be gone first."

—A bachelor on Twenty-seventh street, New York, had the blues, and applied to a doctor for some medicine. The doctor inquired into his case, and wrote a prescription in Latin, which the bachelor took to a drug store. Translated the prescription read, 'Seventeen yards of silk with a woman in it." The bachelor proposed to a lady that evening, and was married in two weeks.

—A respectable widow of Cincinnati, Ohio, recently departed from her house with a considerable sum of money, to purchase provisions and other matters, leaving three young children to take care of themselves. While on her way she fell in with an old friend, who made her drunk and kept her lying in a state of stupefaction until the children almost died from starvation. When she came to all her money was gone and the false friend with it.

—The war is getting into everybody. Here is an oil region paper publishing an account of a prize fight, from which we extract the following: "Round 11—Both prompt at the scratch and get to work quickly. ——lands a mitrailleuse shot in ——'s mug, nearly closing his port peeper. —— chassepot back on his opponent's starboard harker. Round 12— ——'s mug looking seedy, his left optic turning a Birmarck color," &c.

—The Female Principals of the grammer schools of St. Louis have recently had their salaries raised from $1,400 to $2,000 per annum by a resolution of the board of education, making the salaries of the principals of first-class schools uniform. The female principals two in number, have occupied their respective positions for sixteen years. A motion that none but males should be appointed principals was rejected.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, August 27, 1870.

"A PLAGUE ON BOTH YOUR HOUSES."

So, in substance, says Hon. JOSEPH WALTON in his letter to the Republican voters of this county, and thereupon the honorable gentleman discourses earnestly upon the unhappy division and dissensions in the ranks of his party, and makes a lugubrious appeal for consolidation; reminding the discordant elements how good and pleasant a thing it is for "brethren to dwell together in unity."

A great deal has been written and said about the schism in the Republican party in this county, and as its extent and results will soon be disclosed, we take advantage of Hon. JOSEPH's card to lay the ground for claiming a prophet's honor—even though we have to expatriate ourselves to se-cure it.

The Republican party has become fearfully corrupt, and the masses of its adherents, who have given it strength, have become painfully conscious of the rottenness of the organization, and of the unscrupulousness of it leaders. The old catch-words and battle cries fail to awaken any enthusiasm, and the managers are compelled to adopt some other system of tactics. By a well arranged stratagem, they hope to delude the disaffected and preserve their waning power.

A portion of them profess to sympathize with the honest malcontents. An independent Republican movement is inaugurated to reform the acknowledged abuses which disgrace the party. It has the appearance of being sincere and formidable; and the pure men of the party point to it with pride, saying: "We know our party has fallen into bad hands, and has been made odious by disreputable managers. But see, we are going to correct all this; break down the Ring and purify the organization." The *Commercial* has daily homilies upon virtue and morality; denounces cliques and corruption; and cries out earnestly for retrenchment and reform. The *Gazette* brands the *Commercial*, and its adherents, as disorganizers; and yet quietly admits that changes are desirable to make the party machinery work more smoothly.

Each paper, and its backers, speak in fierce denunciation of the other, and a casual reader and observer might suppose that the quarrel was serious. But it is only a phase of *the confidence game* being played adroitly by accomplices, to deceive the people. The *Commercial* plays the friend of the oppressed taxpayer against a profligate ring, until the Ring has time to mask itself, and then the victim will be quietly handed over to be plucked and squeezed as before.

The *Gazette* professes to despise the entire reform movement, and treats it with apparent scorn. It is even said that the Regulars' Convention will pass a resolution declaring the reformers ineligible for nomination at the August Convention, while the *Commercial* seemingly dares the Regulars to ignore the Reformers. All this looks very heroic and very virtuous. How much of this is gasconade will soon be revealed.

Having said so much relative to the situation, we come now to our prediction. The convention of Regulars will probably nominate some of the candidates now on the Reform ticket; will pass some high sounding resolutions relative to corruption and reform, and so recognize the apparently discontented and conciliate the really honest and indignant Reformers. Then the *Commercial* will crow lustily and claim to have accomplished a grand revolution will tell the people that the Ring was beaten, a splendid ticket nominated, the party purified, and worthy of all support, although those who watch the proceedings at the Court House on the 30th, will see that the Regular Ring will control and direct every movement and nominate every man.

The honest and pure of the Republican party may make note of this, that these professions of reform are empty as the wind, that those who lead them will have them support the old organization, acknowledged to be corrupt.

IT is rather ludicrous to listen to the whining of a portion of the Republican press in reference to the attitude the Democracy assumes in the present campaign in holding the party in power responsible for the legislation of the country. If the Republican party is not responsible, pray where does it belong? These papers, instead of sniffling, should have the courage to defend what they consider right, and denounce the wrong. It is too late in the day to expect to escape a calm review by the people of the acts of a party having absolute control. The Democratic party is not on the defensive. Rendering an account for stewardship rests elsewhere.

A REFORM CONVENTION, to place in nomination candidates for city and county offices, is called in Philadelphia, to meet on Thursday, September 1. They are troubled with rings in that blessed part of the country as well as this.

WHITENING THEIR SEPULCHERS.

Just now the leading occupation of the Radical manages seems to be to keep up outside appearances. Beginning with self-constituted Radical Congressional Committee down to the managers of county and ward rings, they are all busily engaged in whitewashing the various big and little sepulchers that contain their multifarious corruptions.

In all their resolutions and platforms they admit that they have been proverbially corrupt, by demanding that honesty and economy must be the rule in the future. Who have been dishonest and profligate, that an honest administration of affairs is so imperatively demanded now? For nearly ten years the Radical party has been in absolute and undisputed control of the general government and nearly all the State governments of the North, and yet within that time, public plunder and political corruption have attained such gigantic proportions, as to completely eclipse and overshadow honesty.

Whose fault is it? Is this the work of the heretofore powerless Democratic minority who protested and warned the people in vain against it? Nay, verily. It is the work of the very men who are now seeking to renew their lease of power and opportunities to repeat on a larger scale the corruptions of the past. That there is no honesty in their professions of reform is evident to the most blinded partisan. The very men who have made the administration of public affairs a disgrace to the nation, again demand that the people shall continue them in the places that they have so siginally abused.

Let any man in the Radical party insist upon a reform and the turning out of office of notably corrupt men, and replacing them with honest ones, and forthwith the red-mouthed dogs of party are after him full cry, ready to snatch him to pieces with their poisoned fangs. He is pronounced a traitor to his party if he dares to tell one word of truth about his party's misdeeds.

A more complete and absolute despotism was never instituted than that exercised by the leaders of the Radical party, and its punishments of rebellion are swift and signal. The central head levies a tax to control the election, and an army of political highwaymen are sent forth to collect it. The man who objects to the outrageous imposition, is at once brought to the block and his head helps to augment the ghastly sights of the Radical Golgotha.

This rule obtains through each successive circle of Radicalism, from national, down to county politics. In the city of Pittsburgh, and Allegheny county, no one pretends to dispute that the Radical ring is corrupt almost beyond human belief. In fact, within the year every Radical and milk-and-water paper in the city has repeatedly proven it by printing the facts and figures in several cases. And yet what steps are being taken to remedy this evil and put a stop to the shameless practices that have been brought to light in the Courts and Councils, and shown up by the county records? Every man who joined in the movement to break up the ring that committed these acts, has been maligned beyond all precedent, by the ring managers themselves, who are again demanding in the tone of task-masters, that the people continue them in power, and give them still further opportunities to gorge themselves upon the taxes wrung from the hands of the tax-payers. Here we have the novel spectacle of party leaders prating about the necessity of reform, and with the next breath denouncing every man as a "pirate." and a "traitor," who takes one step in the direction of reform.

"Oh, yes," says one, "our party needs a great deal of reforming, but we must do it inside the party limits." The craziest lunatic in the world can readily determine the extent of reform that will be accomplished inside a corrupt Radical ring. The only way for the people to reform and prevent the abuses to which they have been subjected is to break lose from the leaders who have lorded it over them so ruthlessly, and put honest men in their places. Reform can never be accomplished while the seeds of ancient corruption are left to fester in the body politic. A stagnant pond is not self-purifying—neither will a corrupt political ring ever adopt honesty as a rule. A change is absolutely necessary, and the sooner the people realize and act upon the idea, the better for the welfare of community.

TRIMMING THEIR SAILS.

The Radical leaders in the various county and Congressional, as well as State Conventions, that are being held, are busily engaged in trimming their sails, so as to weather the storm and make the port of office in the coming campaign.

In doing so they find it necessary to assail their own record, and indict their own past policy. They do this, not that they would rectify either in the event of success, but to direct the attention of the people from the real issues of the pending campaign. Their chief anxiety seems to be to ignore their record, in doing which they ask the people to place implicit confidence in them for the future.

But the people do not propose to let them ignore their record. The Washington lobby and their Congressional accomplices are not to be let off so easily. The millions of acres of land and the millions of dollars in money, voted directly and indirectly to moneyed corporations by the last Congress does not make up such an insignificant item in the general plan of corruption, that the people will drink the first cup of Radical Lethe that is offered them.

These schemes of public plunder have been entered upon the public records of the country, and they are not to be wiped out with a hypocritical resolution. Already we find Radical conventions—as was the case with the Radical State Convention of Ohio—declaring against the land grants to monopolies by Congress, when the very men who helped to enact them, figure in these conventions and fix up this silly clap-trap about reforming Radical abuses, by re-electing the very men to Congress who originated, or aided in inflicting them upon the country.

On one week from to-morrow the regular Radical Convention of Allegheny county will meet to put a ticket in the field. First and foremost will be the nomination of a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-second District. We judge from present appearances that Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY will be the nominee. Will that gentleman, or his organ, the *Gazette*, favor the public with answers to the following questions concerning *his* record in this monopoly business? Does he consider it sound policy to give away the public lands by wholesale to moneyed railroad corporations, when of right they belong to the people of the country? If he does, will he explain wherein it is beneficial to the masses? If he does not, will he give to the public the motives which prompted him to vote them away with such a lavish hand?

Not one of these questions but is susceptible of a plain, straightforward answer, to which the people are entitled, and which Gen. NEGLEY cannot dodge without self-stultification. Should he attempt to evade their answer by keeping silent, the people will readily understand that he is both the apologist and abettor of monopoly; and if he opposes it, they will see how much his practice varies from his preaching. We are curious to know which horn of the dilemma he will seize upon.

It is perhaps a cunning, but it is far from a wise policy, for the Radical leaders to denounce their own record and clamor for reform, but it carries with it, however, one advantage for the people of the country at large. It shows the woful state of corruption into which the Government has fallen under Radical control, and the absolute necessity for a change, and a complete change in its management. It is mere idleness and folly for the people to again repose confidence in the men who have already repeatedly betrayed it. They went into office full of promises, but have not fulfilled them in a single instance.

The lobby ring at Washington must be completely broken up before we can have anything that approximates to honest legislation in Congress, and it is idle to talk about breaking it up by returning the very men to Congress who have been sharing spoils with it. This is a fact tolerably well understood by the people, in view of the doings of the last Congress, and if we do not mistake their spirit and temper, they intend to profit by the lesson. At least we hope so.

A STATEMENT comes from Washington that the Treasury Department has prepared a list of figures, comparing the expenditures of the last year of BUCHANAN'S administration and the last year of GRANT'S. As yet we have not seen this latest electioneering dodge of Mr. BOUTWELL, and, of course, cannot speak of it fully. We are assured, however, that it is a miracle of good showing for the Radical party. We are told that under the administration of BUCHANAN, with say thirty-five millions of population, the annual expenditure was two dollars and one cent *per capita*, and under GRANT with an estimated population of forty millions, it is one dollar and sixty-four cents *per capita*.

This story might sound plausible enough, and gull a few partisans, had not Mr. BOUTWELL, a few weeks since, furnished the contradiction of it by publishing the yearly expenditures from 1860 to 1870, which places his recent statement in the catalogue of fiction. We take his own official figures, which show the expenditures to be as follows for the years named:

1860, Buchanan	$ 63,025,789 24
1870, Grant	292,113,269 31
Excess, 1870	$ 229,087,479 97

From this it is a very easy matter to see that the expenditure during the last year of GRANT'S administration is something over *four times* as great as under BUCHANAN, or over *eight dollars per capita*, instead of *two*, as under the administration of BUCHANAN. So much for Radical economy.

AFTER all the threats of HOLDEN and KIRK to set the courts at defiance and try their prisoners by court martial, they are beginning to give them up, and they are being released on their own recognizance. Suitable apartments ought to be prepared in the penitentiary for HOLDEN and KIRK while a jury is hearing their cases.

GEN. GEO. W. MORGAN has opened the campaign in the Thirteenth Congressional District of Ohio. In a speech of marked power on Tuesday last he made the following statements, based upon facts, which will be of service in this locality:

THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY INTERNAL REVENUE DEFAULTERS!

When I tell you that there has been three hundred and forty defaulters among the Collectors of Internal Revenue you look surprised and ask one another, "Why have we not been told of this before?" For the simple reason, my friends, because the facts have been concealed, and had to be dug out. On the 21st of March last it was resolved by the House that "The Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby directed to furnish this House a statement of balances due from Collectors of Internal Revenue, *not now in office*," &c.

And I invite your attention to Executive Document No. 267, being the reply of the Hon. George S. Boutwell, in answer to that resolution. Look at it yourselves. Here are eight solid pages of the names of *three hundred and forty defaulters!* I have not time to read them all, but will call off ten, and you may form an idea of what the remaining three hundred and thirty amount to.

Names of Defaulters.	Amounts of Defalcations.
Frank Soule	$1,543,719
Sheridan Shook	1,044,547
Alexander Spaulding	439,489
M. E. Field	592,879
Lewis Collins	657,305
John H. Bryant	435,000
W. C. Figg	527,367
W. T. Cunningham	672,460
D. B. Bonfoly	556,000
F. T. Hunt	250,467
Loss by ten defaulters	$6,933,113

There is within a fraction of six million dollars of taxes gobbled up by ten defaulters, not one of whom has been prosecuted, or ordered to be prosecuted. In all these three hundred and forty defalcations, civil suits have only been ordered in thirty cases, and not one criminal prosecution!

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WHAT MASSACHUSETTS CHARGED FOR THE SERVICES OF SEVENTY-EIGHT REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR AGAINST THE REBELLION.

Next I call your attention to the official statement of Assistant Adjutant General Breck, United States Army, giving the number of regiments furnished by Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, during the late war.

REGIMENTS AND BATTALIONS.	
Massachusetts	78
New York	275
Pennsylvania	256
Ohio	240

By a report made by the authority of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, the amount paid those States for war expenditures were as follows:

Massachusetts	$3,487,963
New York	2,566,192
Pennsylvania	2,064,472
Ohio	2,576,620

But, to be more specific, while Ohio furnished one hundred and sixty-two more regiments than Massachusetts, on the plea of war expenditures that State drew from the Treasury $911,243 more than Ohio.

MASSACHUSETTS AGAINST THE TREASURY.

Fifty years have elapsed, my friends, since the close of the war with England, and from that hour to the present Massachussets has been prying at the Treasury on the score of expenditures; while the fact is, her authorities were opposed to the war from first to last.

But, notwithstanding all this, she has been three times paid in full on her claim for expenditures during the war of 1812. And this, too, while the history of the Hartford Convention still exists, and while it is not denied that the Governor, Legislature and Judiciary, all holding the Calhoun doctrine of State Rights, decided that even in time of war the President could not command the State militia.

In 1830, Massachusetts was paid in full	$ 450,748 26
In 1850 Massachusetts was again paid in full	227,178 48
In 1870 Massachusetts was the third time paid in full	678,302 42
Total of the claim three times paid	$1,356,287 16

OHIO AND NEW ENGLAND.

Is it surprising, then, Ohions, that Massachusetts, as shown by the report of Mr. Wells, is worth $77,000,000 more than Ohio? It is surprising that she pays $7,000,000 less taxes. The fact is, as shown by the last report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, page 241, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, Ohio paid a million and a half more internal revenue taxes than all the New England States together—

Ohio paid		$ 16,082,407
Massachusetts paid	$ 9,252,704	
Connecticut paid	2,359,291	
Rhode Island paid	1,280,295	
Maine paid	998,124	
New Hampshire paid	600,046	
Vermont paid	314,578	
Total paid by New England	$14,486,128	14,486,128
Paid by Ohio more than by New England		$1,596,369

THE GREED OF NEW ENGLAND.

Such is the greed of New England that the ablest champion of her interests felt called upon to denounce it. In the course of the debate in the House, April 14, 1870, I read from the Daily Globe that General Schenck spoke as follows: "The gentleman from Massachusette (Mr. Butler) says that Ohio has been in good part settled by people from New England, and that we are just as selfish as they are in New England. Well, sir, we have human nature as they have it in New England, and may be selfish, also; but if we are selfish, we are more moderate in our selfishness. They cannot be satisfied with less than seventy-five or eighty per cent. protection on everything they manufacture But when we come in with a request for thirty or thirty-five per cent. they say that is too much. We may both be selfish but there is a difference between us, one is modest as well as selfish."

Again, while Ohio pays a million and a half more taxes than New England, Congress has given to us $86,000,000 less bank circulation than to those States, and we are forced to borrow money at high rates of interest from New England in order to move our crops.

I have merely stated facts without rhetoric; addressed you as my fellow citizens, and not as members of this or that party. My only aim has been to convince you of the importance of reform, and to induce you to unite as one people in defense of your violated rights. Then

> "Let the kettle to the trumpet speak,
> The trumpet to the cannoneer without,
> The cannon to the heavens."

And throwing forth our banner to the winds, with REFORM, the watchword of the people, inscribed on its folds, we will march forth to victory.

GOVERNOR SCOTT, of South Carolina, still refuses to meet CARPENTER and BUTLER, the reform candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, on the stump, to defend his administration and claims to a re-election. General BUTLER, in a letter of the 12th inst., reiterates his challenge to him.

WE learn that a person calling himself "Maj.," or "Col." D. B. Williams is traveling through the South, representing himself as one of the editors of THE POST. Some time ago there was a person named Williams connected with this office for a short time—he is not now. We have no travelers, and any one representing himself to our Southern friends as such should be treated as a fraud. Our Southern exchanges will confer a favor by copying this word of caution.—PITTSBURGH POST, 8th.

A stranger, whom we suppose to be the man alluded to by THE POST, was in this city on Friday. He received from the Masonic fraternity here assistance to enable him to go elsewhere—he said to Montgomery, Ala. We did not understand him as representing himself to be *now* the editor of THE POST.—*Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, 14th.*

The first information we had that WILLIAMS was representing himself as editor of THE POST came to us in the shape of a favorable notice from one of our Southern exchanges, and to which we paid no attention. This was soon followed by sundry drafts, and in our own defense, and to save friends from loss, we cautioned the public against him. A reliable gentlemen at Greensboro, North Carolina, who was "taken in," writes us that WILLIAMS showed him papers certifying that he was connected with THE POST, and was traveling for it. Another writes from Augusta, Georgia, that—

He exhibited papers proving himself your agent. If he is not your agent, would it not be well to expose him through the columns of your paper? If you do not, we must do so in justice to ourselves and neighbors.

We think, so far as this journal is concerned, his game has been blocked, and that he is now trying it on the Masonic dodge. He wears a pin, and claims membership in "good standing." We don't know him as such.

MAINE.

The Democratic State Convention of Maine was held in Bangor on Tuesday last. Gen. CHARLES W. ROBERTS was nominated for Governor. We find the following among the resolutions:

Resolved, That the national administration has proven a failure; it has violated its sacred pledges to the people; it promised them economy and faithfulness in national affairs, but it has given them extravagance and corruption; it promised them a Republican form of government, but in many of the States it has established military despotism, trying thereby to intimidate the people thereof, and make them subservient to their wicked rule.

Resolved, That ordinary expenses of the general and State governments are swelled beyond all precedent and calculation by the enormous increase of the number and salaries of officers; in this we find glaring evidence of the existence of a system which is rapidly corrupting the public service, robbing labor of the bread it has earned, and endangering the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That the act passed by the last Legislature which withdrew from the people of all the several school districts of this State the right to regulate the mode of educating their children as they might deem best, is one of the many dangerous attempts to abrogate the right of our citizens and abridge time-honored law and usage of this State.

An anti-Chinese resolution was also passed.

THE Newark *Daily Advertiser* publishes the following letter addressed by ex-Senator FRELINGHUYSEN to President GRANT immediately after the official news of his nomination as Minister of the United States to the Court of St. James:

NEWARK, N. J., July 27, 1870.

To His Excellency President Grant:

Permit me to express my appreciation of the distinguished honor done me in my appointment as Minister to England—an honor the more valuable because originating with one whose confidence I so highly prize. I received the official notification of my appointment on Friday, the 22d instant. Since then, and before, I have deeply and disinteredestly reflected on the question whether it was my duty to accept the office; and having come to the conclusion that it is not, I regret that the telegrams indicating the resolution to which I have come—sent the one on the morning of Thursday, 14th inst., as soon as the rumors of my possible nomination took shape in the press, and the other on the morning of the 15th, as soon as I heard of my nomination—did not reach their destination in time to lead to the selection of another than myself for the position. Although my mind was fixed on this subject when I telegraphed, yet the most grateful vote of the Senate on my confirmation, which I am aware was to a good degree the result of a natural kind feeling toward a recent associate, and also an expression of views as to the national policy, has led me carefully to review the subject. In view of my domestic relations and duties, which I was gratified to find in our recent interview you appreciated, my own distaste for diplomatic position, and my conviction that there are others better suited to the office, I am brought to my first conclusions, and shall forward my letter declining the office to the Secretary of State. While I regret that my efforts to avoid the public association of my name with this office were not successful, you will please permit me again to express my high appreciation of the honor conferred. I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

A CONVENTION of the Conservatives and Democrats of Tennessee, has been called by the State Executive Committee, to assemble in Nashville on the 13th of September next, to nominate a candidate for Govenor and perfect an organization of the Conservative masses. Ex-President JOHNSON is spoken of for Congress from the Greenville District in East Tennessee, now represented by RODERICK R. BUTLER, against whom the department is about to proceed for pension frauds. MAYNARD is endeavoring to justify his votes for the whisky revenue laws by telling his constituents the salaries paid the officials collecting that revenue bring more money into East Tennessee, than the tax takes out. Governor SENTER declines to inquire if any of the newly elected Supreme Court judges are disqualified under the fourteenth amendment, and will issue the usual commissions, saying he cannot go behind the certificate of election. This puts Hon. A. O. P. NICHOLSON, formerly ex-President JOHNSON'S colleague in the Senate, on the Tennessee Suprrme Court bench.

ALREADY a conspiracy has been formed to overthrow the North Carolina election. A delegation of Radical leaders from North Carolina are in Washington in conference with members of the National Republican Committee, and others have passed through to consult with Judge KELLEY, BEN BUTLER, and other mischief-making leaders of the Radical party. It is intimated that the effort will be made to contest the seats of four of the five Democratic members elected to the Forty-second Congress; but preliminary to that, HOLDEN and others will endeavor to have the State remanded to military rule on some plan similar to that made in the Georgia case. As to the Congressmen, the Louisiana precedent of seating minority candidates on the alleged ground of intimidation is to be urged. KIRK, it is reported still holds his prisoners in military jails, and guard-houses, and declares that he will not obey the writs made returnable before Judge BROOKS on Thursday. The latter official is determined, however, to enforce the process of his court, and will probably direct the marshal to summon a *posse comitatus*. If that is resisted he will appeal to the President for a military force.

THE *Tribune*, one of the colored cadet's champions, says that the Court of Inquiry into the alleged ill-treatment of the colored cadet at West Point seems to have reached the conclusion that the young man's complaints were unfounded, and that consequently a court martial ought to be ordered to punish both the innocent and the guilty. Secretary BELKNAP improved upon this extraordinary verdict by reprimanding both the cadet who was not abused and the cadet who did not abuse him, and winds up with an intimation to the whole corps that any repetition of the offence which has not been committed will be followed by the most summary measures. The truth is, we imagine, that Cadet SMITH has been pretty roughly treated, but white boys have to suffer at West Point as well as black. Could not the Secretary have found out a more direct way of rebuking the barbarous system of hazing to which "plebes" are sujected at the military school? How very ungrateful! To think that even GREELEY forsakes the unfortunate JOHN WESLEY or WILLIAM.

THEY are having a lively quarrel in the Second District of this State. JOHN. V. CREELY, who claims to have been defrauded of the Republican nomination for Congress, is not content with the City Executive Committee, which has recognized CHARLES O'NEILL as the nominee. Mr. CREELY, from the first, denied the right of the city committee to interfere in the matter, on the ground that any question affecting the Congressional District was a State matter, and, therefore, should be referred to the State Central Committee. He accordingly repaired to Altoona, where the State Committee met on the 16th inst., and submitted the case to that organization. It sustained him in his claim and referred the question in contest to the Executive Committee of the Central Committee. This body will sit in Philadelphia and hear the testimony on both sides, after which they will render a decision in the matter.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI has addressed a letter to the Papal Nuncio at Belgium stating that the Holy See has heard that some of the bishops think the apostolic constitution, including the dogma of infallibility proclaimed by the Ecumenical Council, July 18, is not obligatory upon the Church so long as it is not published solemnly and officially by the Pope. The Cardinal says that every one should understand that this view is an error. The constitution was duly promulgated, and the Pontiff confirmed it. It was advertised in all usual places, and is binding upon the whole Catholic world without further notice.

Democratic Nominations.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Assembly, Dr. James E. Jackson; Prothonotary, James Beatty; Commissioner, Christian Haller; Auditor, Henry Gross; Jury Commissioner, Robert Potter; Poor Director, James Rallston.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

Congress, Geo. W. Woodward; for President Judge, J. B. M'Collum; for Assembly, C. M. Gere; Prothonotary, William J. Parke; Commissioner, John Foster; Jury Commissioner, James O. Bullard, and for Auditor, Milton Griffis.

Captain Wm. McClelland.

This gallant young gentleman—Democratic candidate for Congress in this District—came to our county on a visit on Thursday last and remained until Saturday evening. During his stay he had the pleasure of seeing many of our people of both parties. He visited Jefferson, Carmichaels and this place, and saw many persons from various parts of the county. His modest and gentlemanly deportment, and his easy and affable address, procured him a warm and generous welcome wherever he went. We heard many Republicans express their determination to support him; whilst others, whom we have no doubt will vote against him expressed themselves as highly pleased with his appearance and deportment. In fact, we heard no man, either Democrat or Republican, express any other than sentiments of the highest regard for Capt. McClelland. To us this was very gratifying, not only because it was just to a worthy young gentleman, but because it manifests a better state of feeling and more liberal and generous sentiments among gentlemen of opposing political parties. Capt. McClelland left Jefferson on Saturday evening, via. Beallsville, for Washington, where he arrived at 11 o'clock, P. M. He will remain in Washington county during most of the present week. His prospects for a seat in the next Congress are brightening daily.—*Waynesburg Messenger.*

[First essays, written by T. VINCENT KEENAN a student of seventeen at Saint Mary's College, Dundalk, Ireland.]

ON LIFE.

I.

Say, what is Life? A fleeting dream,
Half past ere yet begun,
The struggling, half-unconscious gleam
Of Winter's clouded sun;
One arid waste of cares and fears,
Crowded with our breath,
Which grow but with the tide of years,
And culminate in death.

II.

A tender flower in opening bloom,
Beneath the sun's strong ray,
Ere night has spread her shroud of gloom,
To save it from decay,
It pines and fades: its lovely head
Beckons its native earth;
No more its prisine glory is shed
Around its place of birth.

III.

Such and so transient is our part
Amidst this shadowy scene:
The worm deceitful gnaws the heart,
While still the leaf is green.
One hour, around our brightening way
Hope casts her genial breath:
The next, we lie the destined prey
Of stern, unsparing death.

IV.

Is this the gem so highly prized
By Man's vain, erring heart?
And is that state so idolized,
Which must so soon depart?
Oh say not so: 'twould ill become
Us, creatures of a day,
To waste our hearts on earthly scum,
On fleeting dust and clay.

VANITY OF VANITIES, AND ALL IS VANITY.

(Ecclesiastes.)

I.

There is a solemn, warning voice
That whispers in my ear;
No more in things of earth rejoice,
But all its pleasures fear:
For they are like the short-lived breeze
That ruffles up the sea;
Oh! vanity of vanities!
And all is vanity!

II.

The gems of pride, the miser's gold,
What are they but the dust?
Now broken through by robbers bold,
Now cankered by the rust:
In realms above rich treasures sleze,
Where nought of ruin can be:
For vanity of vanities
And all is vanity.

III.

The pomp of earth,—how soon it fades,
Viewed by the lamp of doom!
How all its bright and gaudy shades
Dark colours then assume!
Oh! well the sage, in words like these,
Gave life's epitome:
"'Tis vanity of vanities
And all is vanity."

IV.

This world is but a painted toy,
Whose colours bright allure,
But ah! how fleeting is the joy
That men from it procure!
How quick the pleasant phantom flees,
And shows it devotes,
'Tis vanity of vanities
And all is vanity.

V.

When, 'mid death's cold and fatal dew,
Our souls in anguish rise,
'Tis then this hollow world we view
With faith's unerring eyes.
Thus, worn and wasted by disease,
Too late, alas, we see
That vanity of vanities
And all is vanity.

THE OLD MAN TO HIS CHILDHOOD.

I.

The darkening shades on the landscape fall,
The bells of evening chime;
Now vanish in gloom yonder poplars tall
Which I loved when young to climb;
Ah! happy days unknown to pain,
When life was wont to seem
One entire bright and shining plain,
One clear unruffled stream.

II.

The echoes of youth in my ear still peal
As fresh as oft before;
Methinks those bounding spirits I feel
Which warmed the heart of yore;
But why with visions of the past,
My hoary hairs beguile?
When once the die of fate is cast
Can tears recall a smile?

III.

Oh! pardon age this trifling fault,
Its bent to cares and fears,
It loves in memory's dome to halt,
And scan its childhood's years:
How sweet when fail the vital streams,
And the heart grows chill and cold,
To catch the flickering light that gleams
From the gayforms days of old!

THE LOST ONE.

An hour before, she spoke of things
That memory to the dying brings,
And kissed me all the while;
Then, after some sweet parting words,
She seemed among her flowers and birds,
Until she fell asleep.

'Twas summer then; 'tis autumn now;
The crimson leaves fall off the bough,
And strew the gravel sweep.
I wander down the garden walk,
And muse on all the happy talk
We had beneath the limes.

Of golden eyes when she and I
Sat watching here the flushing sky,
The sunset and the sea;
Or heard the children in the lanes,
Following home the harvest wains,
And shouting in their glee.

But when the daylight dies away,
And ships grow dusky in the bay,
These recollections cease;
And in the stillness of the night,
Bright thoughts that end in dreams as bright,
Communicate their peace.

I wake and see the morning star,
And hear the breakers on the bar,
The voices on the shore;
And then, with tears, I long to be
Across a dim, unsounded sea,
With her for evermore.

SOME MOTHER'S CHILD.

There is a lesson inculcated in the following lines which if taken into all our hearts, would make this world brighter, more beautiful and happy, to the poor and unfortunate, for it is a lesson of charity. Many a sensitive soul would be spared bitter pangs, and many wandering ones reclaimed to lives of truth and goodness. So, in reading these lines, let us all remember how sublime a virtue is charity:

At home or away, in the alley or street,
Whenever I chanced in this wide world to meet,
A girl that is thoughtless, or a boy that is wild,
My heart echoes sadly, "'Tis some mother's child!"

And when I see those o'er whom long years have rolled,
Whose hearts have grown hardened, whose spirits are cold,
Be it women all fallen, or man all defiled,
A voice whispers sadly, "Ah! some mother's child!"

No matter how far from the right she hath strayed;
No matter what inroads dishonor hath made;
No matter what element cankered the Pearl:
Though tarnished and sullied, she's some mother's girl.

No matter how wayward his footsteps have been;
No matter how deep he is sunken in sin;
No matter how low is his standard of joy—
Though guilty and loathsome, he is some mother's boy.

That head hath been pillowed on fenderest breast,
That form hath been wept o'er, those lips have been pressed;
That soul hath been prayed for in tones sweet and mild:
For her sake deal gently with some "mother's child."

—A foreign paper contains this advertisement. Lost, stolen, or mislaid, a French Prince, fourteen years of age, of tranquil temperament, wears red trowsers, and carries a bullet in his pocket. Was last seen going home, from a baptism of fire. Is supposed at Paris to be in Metz; is supposed at Metz to be in Paris; is supposed at other places to be in London. Any information concerning him will be received with the greatest indifference by the Corps Legislatif.

WAR ITEMS.

MILLIONS OF CHASSEPOTS.

By the last of November France will have 2,200,000 Chassepots in store. The production has never slackened for a moment. In July 30,000 per week were manufactured; in August the number will reach 47,000; in September, 52,000; and in October, 60,000.

THE FRENCH EAGLES.

A German paper calls attention to the fact that the French troops carry but *one eagle* in each regiment, and that in September last the French Minister of War issued a regulation according to which the standards of the second, third, and fourth battalions of the French regiments are to bear neither the national colors, nor, as heretofore, the number of the regiments or any inscription whatsoever, so as in case of loss not to serve as a trophy. Every German battalion has a standard with the full significance of a field-sign. The numbers of conquered trophies will, therefore, have to be carefully distinguished in each case, nor will the heavy sums promised by the Germans for the French eagles be so easily gained under these circumstances.

TORPEDOES.

It is stated that the Prussians have laid a regular network of torpedoes along their Baltic coast, and at the mouth of the rivers Ems, Weser and Elbe. Both classes of torpedo are said to be in use, the charge being in general dynamite, which is a fearfully explosive material. Many of these torpedoes are believed to be mechanical, and exceedingly dangerous to both friends and foes. Others are arranged on the ordinary electrical principle, and are perfectly safe except when the electrical communications are established. Thus the navigation of the coast, with its rivers and harbors, is quite open to the friendly ship. The merchantman may safely steer over and among the hidden mines; yet the next moment, by the mere turn of a key, the channel may be effectually closed to the pursuer. The torpedo is the warship's *bete noir*. The proudest iron-clad that ever floated is powerless against these submerged volcanoes.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN SAXONY.

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writing from Dresden says, the Reserve and Landwehr being called out, takes the men from their occupations in all ranks of life. These are now mustering at the cities for equipment and preparation for the field.—When they go, we shall have only children, cripples, and old men left. The harvest time has just commenced, and we are fortunately having good weather, which may last till the women get it in. The draft of horses, too, (thirty thousand for Saxony,) comes hard on the working resources. Ten thousand of the reserve men, who were in the fight of '66, are quartered in Dresden now, and they are a fine-looking set of men, in the prime of life, sober and steady, knowing well what they have to do. It is too bad that they must go again into the war business. Napoleon has just stirred up the whole hive, and will get such a stinging that he wont like honey any more.

THE GERMAN COMMANDERS.

The North German Correspondent, of Berlin, of July 4, says:

The commanding officers in the North German Army are now all appointed. The superior officers of the general staff will be General de Blumenthal, Colonel de Stiehle and General de Sperling.

Herwarth de Bittenfeld and Vogel de Falkenstein have been entrusted with the military government of the provinces exposed to the eventualities of war.

The guards are to be commanded by Prince Augustus, of Wurtemburg.

The first Corps d'Armee by General de Manteuffel.

The second by General Fransecky.
Third—General von Alvensleben II.
Fourth—General von Alvensleben I.
Fifth—General de Kirchbach.
Sixth—General de Tumbling.
Seventh—General de Zastrow.
Eighth—General de Goben.
Ninth—General de Manstein.
Tenth—General de Voigts-Rhetz.
Eleventh by General de Rose, and
Twelfth by the Crown Prince of Saxony.

NANCY.

The city of Nancy, occupied by the Prussians on Friday, is located on a branch of the Muerthe river, and is one of the finest and best built places in France. The railroad running from Paris to Strasbourg passes through the place, and the Prussians in occupying it sever all rail communication between Paris and Metz, except by the roundabout way of the Belgium border. Nancy was taken in 1475 by Charles the Bold, who was killed before its walls. In 1634 it was again taken by Louis XIII. Its citadel is still preserved but its fortifications were razed by Louis XIV. The chief buildings in the city are the cathedral, church of the Bon-Secours, barracks and hospitals. It is a Bishop's See, has a university—for the departments of Muerthe, Meuse, and Vosges—a tribunal of commerce, national college, &c. The embroidery work of Nancy is celebrated the world over. Its population ranges between forty thousand and fifty thousand.

LIFE IN THE FRENCH CAMP.

To judge from French accounts, the soldiers in camp appear to lead a jolly life as the following sketch will show: "A sound the of the *reveille* at three o'clock, coffee is prepared. This beverage to which is added a small glass of rum, serves as an early breakfast. At ten there is a meal of meat, vegetables and potatoes, a bit of cheese washed down with water mixed with wine or rum, and followed by a cup of coffee with more spirits in it than before. From eleven to twelve o'clock, officers and men take their siestas like true Neapolitans. They then look to the service of the camp. At four o'clock trumpets and drums sound for dinner. This is a meal worth wittnessing. The soldiers sit down where the druids of old sat (before the invention of chairs), around a stew-pan full of well-prepared mess, and every one dips his spoon in. The gastronomic implement does its duty swiftly when in the hands of an old trooper, but, alas, too slowly when its movements are directed by a raw recruit. Of course no old stager ever encourages a recruit to eat more quickly. The faculty of swallowing rapidly, however is soon learned by the latter. At five o'clock the men dress themselves a bit and walk to the town. At eight the tattoo is sounded and they retire to their tents."

—An old man recently turned up at Quincy, Ill., who is unable to give any more information about himself than that he used to be called "old man." He rode into the city on a vehicle drawn by four dogs, and exhibited a drove of Guinea pigs to the crowd at ten cents a head.

—It is stated that among the new inventions is that of a cloth cuirass, or a tissue extremely supple and light, the stitches af which are exceedingly close and absolutely impermeable. The process of making and preparing it is a mystery, but it is claimed that bullets will not penetrate it The inventor himself is said to have stood the test of this. Clothed in a sort of flannel vest, very light, he received the charge of a gun without experiencing so much as a bruise.

Women in the Harvest Field.

[From the Woman's Journal.]

The Chicago Post laughs at the New York Tribune for boasting vainglorously over over one girl in Pennsylvania, who, "with a mowing machine, has cut nearly a hundred acres of grass, wheat, oats, &c., this season." So did we, when reading it, for we looked over our last fifteen years of life in the West, and remembered how all housekeepers are there deserted by their kitchen help as soon as the mighty western haying and harvesting begins. You may bargain with a girl when hiring her that she shall not desert you in the harvest season, and give her larger wages in consideration of such stipulation—but when harvesting comes two dollars a day at out-door work is so much more tempting than four dollars a week over a demon of cook stove, that the contract is ignored, and your "help" takes to herself legs and walks away. We write from sorrowful reflection. The Post says:

"In Wisconsin, at this moment, there are probably not fewer than 20,000 women at work in the field. They are not only Germans, Irish, and Scandinavians, but Yankees; not only the poor, but thousands of the fair and intelligent and middle classes. When the pinch comes, it is a common thing for girls to hang up the rolling-pin, shut up the piano, and go to the fields and help their fathers out. They ride the reaper as skillfully as any man; they rake and bind dexterously; they direct the cultivator; they run the threshing machine; they pitch bundles; in extreme need, they even give their arms and ingenuity to that bucolic architecture, building the load and stack. We know a blue-eyed girl in Central Wisconsin, who, last season, sheared forty sheep in a day, and received $4 for it. It was not so uncommon as to excite any special interest in the neighborhood."

Why thousands and thousands of city women will persist in starving in cellars and garrets, losing both soul and body in trying to keep them together on the scanty wages earned by sewing, when there is bread "enough and to spare" in the broad and plentiful West, is past our comprehension. Last winter we were entreated by farmers and farmers' wives, in Central Illinois, to send them 200 women, who would be willing to work in-doors or out, with the other women of the household, according as the season and circumstances demanded, and to whom the largest wages were promised, and a home where they would stand on an equal footing with all other members. We could not find them. "We were born here—so were our fathers and mothers—they lived and died here—so will we." That was the answer we received from sewing women to whom we applied, and we were compelled to give up the search.

There is nothing degrading in out-door work for women, nothing unwomanly. Nor is it so exhausting, so destructive to health as the everlasting cowering indoors, needle in hand, by which the sewing women of Boston earn a pitiful half dollar a day. All honest labor is noble to either man or woman. But give us the brown cheek of the harvest-woman, her calloused hand, her strong arm, her vigorous appetite, her perfect digestion, and her dreamless nights, when she puts "a solid bar of sleep 'twixt night and day," with her plethoric pocketbook—rather than the sallow skin of the sewing woman, her flabby muscle, her weak stomach, diseased with dilutions of poor tea, and refusing to digest a cracker, and her nights of nervous wakefulness, when she is haunted by the specter of gaunt poverty which she is powerless to exorcise. We wish we could win over some thousands of our sewing sisters to our way of thinking.

A Mother Loses Four Children within an Hour—Heart rending Calamity.

(From the Point Pleasant (Va.) Journal.)

A gentleman from Roane county gives the particulars of a most heart-rending calamity that happened last week on Spring creek in that county, and by which one family was bereft of four children in less than an hour.

A lady, whose name our informant had forgotten, residing upon the above named creek, went down to it in the morning for the purpose of doing "the week's washing," taking with her the youngest child, an infant about a year old, leaving the other three at the house. While engaged at her work she heard suppressed screams at the house; taking up her little child from the soiled clothes on which it was sitting, she placed it on an empty wash tub to keep it from crawling into the creek during her absence, and hastened to the house, where she met her child with its head frightfully disfigured and swollen. She hastily gleaned from this one that the three children had crawled under the house in search of eggs; that while under something hurt them, and that the other two were still under the house. The mother, upon looking under the house, found them dead, with several moccasin snakes (a very poisonous and deadly species) crawling around their bodies, presenting a frightful and sickening appearance. By this time the elder one was a corpse. The mother, in her despair and agony, had forgotten until now her little one at the creek, and upon going down to creek for it, it was only to find it also a corpse in the creek. It was supposed the little child climbed up in the tub, and was holding on to the lower edge of it when the tub upset, rolling the child into the water and drowning it. It is said the mother's grief was so great that at last accounts she was a raving maniac.

A Glen's Falls Elopement—A Scripter Lesson.

The Glen's Falls Republican gives the particulars of an alleged elopement. The parties are said to be a Mrs. Scripter and Moses Watson. They disappeared on Tuesday last. Mrs. Scripter left the following letter for the perusal and edification of her husband:—Well, Charley, there is not much for me to say to you, only don't mourn for me, for you deserve a better womon than I. I don't love you, and you know it well, and I love the man I go with better than my own life. You and me could never be happy together. That you know as well as I, and it is growing worse all the time. While I have lived with you I have been true to you in character. You may believe it or not, and now I feel I could be true no longer, so I leave you. You have said many a time you never would follow me. Now we will see; but I can tell you it will do you no good, for we shall be on the lookout for you, and, another thing, we shall go farther than you think for. Before you read this hundreds of miles will lay between you and us. Don't care any more for me, for you are worthy of a better woman than I ever shall make. But you can think that I am happy with the man of my heart's choice. You will curse me, and I don't blame you for that. [Here several lines are completely obliterated.] Charley, think it is the best thing that ever happened to you, for it is. So good by and forever, for I would rather die than see your face. HELEN.

—Plain hanging don't suit Western reporters. They tell of a man's "spirit being choked out of his mortal casket at the end of the hang-man's cord."

Analysis of the Fourth Public Session of the Vatican Council From the Official List.

There were present in Rome on the 18th of July 48 Cardinals; of these 42 voted *placet*; two, Mattei and Orfei, were ill; four, viz.: Schwarzenberg, Rauscher, Mathieu and Hohenlohe, were voluntarily absent from the Council Hall.

Of the 8 Patriarchs actually in Rome, 6 said *placet*; two, Antioch, of the Greek Malchite rite, and Babylon, of the Chaldean rite, were ill or voluntarily absent.

Of Primates, 9 took part in the Council; 6 said *placet*; one, Salerno, was absent through illness, but known as an infallibilist; two were voluntarily absent, viz.: Gran and Lyons.

Of Archbishops there are 103 on the official list; of these 5 were absent through illness; 89 voted *placet* and 18 were voluntarily absent.

Of Bishops there were 440 on the official list of the Council; 359 said *placet*; of the remaining 81, Dromore, Northampton and Marianopolis, had been allowed for some time to return home on account of ill health and their names were not even read out in the Council Hall; 20 had received leave of absence from the Pope and the Council for urgent reasons; the Bishop of Ischia, though very ill, was carried into the Hall to record his vote; 45 were voluntarily absent, and two were present and said *non placet*.

Of Abbots and Generals of Orders 44 were actually on the official list. Of these 40 said *placet*; the Abbot of Monte Vergene was ill, so also the General of the Camaldolese; Dr. Burchall, President of the English Benedictines, was legitimately absent; the Chaldean Abbot of St. Hermisdas was voluntarily absent.

The following is the correct summary of the votes on the 18th of July:

	Placets.	Non Placets.	Absent.
Cardinals	42	0	4
Patriarchs	6	0	2
Primates	6	0	3
Archbishops	80	0	18
Bishops	350	2	47
Abbots &c.	40	0	1
Total	533	2	74

Of the 67 who may be recorded as unfavorable to the doctrine, or its opportuneness, 55 only signed the letter which it is said the Bishop of Orleans drew up, and was presented to the Pope on the 17th; 12 refused to attach their signatures to it, among these were Cologne and Mayence.

An Affecting Court Scene,

An exceedingly affecting scene, says the Newark Journal of the 16th, was witnessed in the police court this morning. Among the prisoners arraigned before the magisterial desk for disposition was a fine, well-built man of about thirty, named Frederick Seaber, about whose tout ensemble was something that plainly indicated he had seen better days. He was in a peculiar fix, and so was Justice Dean. There was no one to make a complaint against him, and the magistrate did not feel warranted in committing him to jail for no cause. With a view to perhaps getting him to make some admissions whereby he might be committed as a vagrant, his honor proceeded to question him as follows:

"Where do you live?"

"Nowhere—anywhere—everywhere."

"What do you do for a living?"

"Nothing."

"Have you any friends who know you?" next inquired the justice.

Straightening himself up, as if about to undergo something terrible, the prisoner replied, "Yes, sir. He (pointing to the clerk) knows me."

Mr. Harrison raised his eyes from the docket, met those of the stranger, and exclaimed, "My God! you once saved my life!" as he stretched out his hand to grasp that of the prisoner.

It seems that a few days before Lee's surrender Harrison received the wound in front of the enemy which cost him his leg. He was found dying on the field by Seaber, one of his own company, and attended with such care by him that he rallied and speedily recovered. The scene, the circumstances and the occasions were too much for his honor, who could not repress the tears from springing to his eyes. Need we add Seaber was promptly discharged and cared for by Harrison.

The Great Powers of the Globe.

The equality in population of the leading Christian powers of the globe is now somewhat remarkable. In round numbers, from the best data and latest enumeration, they stand somewhat as follows:

United States	41,000,000
France	40,000,000
Great Britain	35,000,000
Austria	36,000,000
Prussia (incunding North and South German Confederations)	40,000,000
Russia	75,000,000
Italy (including Rome)	27,000,000
Spain	18,000,000

It will be seen that five of the leading powers of the globe have, or control from thirty-five to forty millions of population each. In regard to the four great divisions of European people there is also a remarkable equality of numbers, namely, the Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic, Sclavonic and Latin races. They thus compare:

ANGLO SAXON.

United States	41,000,000
Great Britain	35,000,000
Total	76,000,000

LATIN

France	40,000,000
Italy	27,000,000
Spain	18,000,000
Total	85,000,000

SCLAVONIC.

Russia	75,000,000
Austrian Slavonians	20,000,000
Turkish Sclavonians	5,000,000
Total	100,000,000

TEUTONIC.

Germany, Prussia Austria and German Confederation	51,000,000

The Biter Bitten.

An irascible, gray-haired citizen residing in Cambridge, Mass., felt agrieved at his better half for some shortcoming, and to revenge himself he took a valuable gold watch he had given her after the marriage ceremony, which he carried to Boston to sell, giving as a reason that he had no further use for it. The watch was missed, and inquiries made for it, which brought fourth the acknowledgement of the aged culprit that he had sold it, and he was now "square" with his wife for her contumacious conduct. The wife heard the husband's boasting of what he had done without reply, reserving it to herself to get "square" with him, which she did by taking his false teeth from his sleeping-room while he was lost to all earthly movements. It was her turn in the morning to chuckle when "my lord" came down to breakfast only too look upon the tasty viands and hastily depart for Boston in quest of the watch, which he soon returned, the wife restoring to him his artificial masticator's, the old gentleman promising never to trifle with the wife's feelings or her property again.

The Frist Boat that Descended the Mississipi River.

By way of contrast with the recent Mississipi steamboat race, the Memphis Appeal gives the following reminiscence:

In 1823. Captain Shreve commanded the good steamer General Washington, the fastest boat that ever traversed the waters of the West. He made, in the year designated, the fastest time ever known between New Orleans and Louisville—twenty-five days! When at Louisville, he anchored his steamer in the midst of the river and fired a gun for each day consumed in the wonderful voyage. The whole population of Louisville was gathered on the river shore to behold the marvel of speed, the glorious General Washington, and Shreve was feted and honored, and crowned with roses, and borne by the huzzaing multitude through the streets of Louisville. Shreve, dressed as an American Admiral, made an eloquent speech to the people of Louisville, and, while whisky flowed and toasts were drank, Shreve who gave paternity to Shreveport, declared that the time of the General Washington could never be equaled.

Curiously enough, it was eclipsed before the season closed, and the Tecumseh, in 1828, made the same trip in eight days and seventeen hours, and not until 1833 was this time beaten. The Shepherdess was then crowned victrix, beating the Tecumseh's time seven hours. She was commanded by Captain Milton Dally.—The Reindeer, in 1828 made a desperate effort to defeat the Tecumseh, but failed ignominiously. In those days, when on a race, all the passengers, officers and crew were employed at stated intervals in wood chopping along the shore. There were no wood or coal yards. When a steamer encountered an attractive pile of drift-wood, people on board coveted it like birds of prey, and depositing it on the boat, soon converted it into firewood.

The Pennsylvania was the first steamer that ever descended the Mississippi. She came down from Pittsburgh in 1812. At that very time this whole valley from Memphis to Louisville, was convulsed by successive earthquakes. When the thundering Pennsylvania, descending the Ohio, drew near Shawneetown, on a dark, tempestuous night, and the people of the village heard the fearful thunder of the Pennsylvania's voice, they thought it the living genius of the earthquake. Led by John R. Snully, who was gathered to his fathers years ago, the people of the village went down to the river shore and on their knees in abject terror prayed for escape.

At length the steamer, with its glaring eyes, redder than that of Polyphemus, and hideous noises came in sight. Fires beneath the boilers, illuminated the scene with a ghastly glare, the boat breathed heavily as the embodiement of an earthquake might have done, the good people of Shawneetown rose up, and in helpless fright and utter dismay, fled away to the hills. Shawneetown has never recovered from the shock of that fearful night. Its growth was stunted, and there it stands to-day, a hunchbacked, little, half grown ancient village, the victim of stupendous terror inspired by the first steamer that ever descended the Ohio and Mississippi.

All about a Nose—How a Fashionable Lady Circumvented Nature

(From the Chicago Times.)

It is consoling to know that if nature deals shabbily with you in the general distribution of physical charms, art will step in and supply the deficiency, or retrive the error. Except the breath of life there is but little connected with the "human form divine" that man cannot counterfeit. The body is moulded into any desirable shape or size; the limbs are gotten up to suit either caprice or convenience; the pedal extremities are shorn of their protubrances if necessary to better fit a No. 1; the teeth, the hair and the complexion are likewise made to conform to the behest of fashion. All this, and even more, has art accomplished.

In an elegant mansion on Wabash avenue resides an elegant female. Her husband, for she has accumulated that innocent piece of furniture, is a prominent merchant, when breathing the free air of Lake street, but, at home, he is as well-behaved and harmless a creature as ever falls to the lot of a fashionable woman. The lady was possessor of many charms of person, and but for one defect, would have been surpassingly beautiful. But nature had been sadly neglectful of her nose. Her other features might be burnished into the required shape or shade prescribed by the laws of good society, but the one referred to stubbornly resisted the appeals of all the deceptive arts, and shrank back to infinitesimal proportions. While that prehensile organ was very useful, as a facial ornament it was a most ignominious failure. Among all the classification of noses it had no place. It was neither Grecian, Roman, Jewish, acquiline, or pug, but, strangely enough, a combination of the latter two. It was a misses' size, and where the aquiline left off and where the pug began was difficult to tell. Fate had set his crooked foot on the precious little promontory and nearly leveled it to the plane of her cheeks.

The distorted feature caused the lady infinite mortification, but art was equal to the emergency. A few days since she applied to Dr. C. H. Thayer, a Madison street dentist, for the manufacture of a rubber nose, after the Grecian style of architecture. The result was the construction of an organ of the required style. It was tinted to suit the fair complexion of the wearer, and now Mrs. —— follows as fashionable a proboscis as any on the avenue, and one that should put nature to blush for the fatal error in her handiwork.

Remarkable as it may seem, the artificial frontispiece is very natural, and it would trouble a stranger to detect the counterfeit. This deception is further assured by the prodigal use of toilet powder.

These facts are disclosed with some degree of solicitude, lest the mania for pretty noses take an epidemic form, and flood the city with the ready made article to the detriment of the chignon and plumper trade; but it is the duty of journalists to record the achievements of art.

Suicide of a Boy—A Threat Carried Out.

The Troy Times of the 18th inst. says: "Norman Shaw, a son of Luzerne Shaw, of Halfmoon, Saratoga county, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging himself. His disposition was wayward, and he was quite frequently punished by his parents for his offenses. This treatment he brooded over, and yesterday afternoon, after he had been guilty of some infraction of his father's rules, for which his mother threatened to have him punished, he went off alone remarking "I'll put myself where you can't punish me." A few hours afterward he was found on the floor of the wagon house. He had procured a piece of rope, which he tied to a beam, but the rope must have broken after he had strangled himself, as he was found on the floor as before stated. Young Shaw was about thirteen years of age.

—A correspondent says the people who spend the most money at the watering places are the old men with young wives.

VARIETIES.

—An Englishman wishing to commit suicide dramatically, cut his throat in a railway carriage.

—A paper out West has for its motto: "Good-will to all men that pay promptly. Devoted to news and making money."

—Florence Nightingale, although dangerously ill, at Antwerp, writes a letter giving directions for the conduct of army nurses in the present campaign.

—In New York, Tuesday, the North German vessels in port were gaily dressed with flags, and fired salutes in honor of the Prussian victories.

—Shop girls who are employed in grouping and arranging flowers are said to suffer from headache and feverishness, caused by the odor of the flowers, which they are obliged to inhale all the time.

—The Atlanta, Ga., Council has recently passed a law prohibiting any male or female in the profession from wearing the garb of the opposite sex while performing on the stage.

—It is said of a popular lecturer that on announcing to his wife, who had her own opinion about his talents, that he was going to lecture at Sheffield, the lady replied, "At Sheffield! I'm so glad; I always hated those Sheffield people."

—A Doctor of Wilkesbarre, Pa., came near having his throat cut, a few days since, by incautiously declaring himself to be in favor of the French while being shaved by a German barber.

—A young lady in Renselaer county, N. Y., paid a man $20,000 to marry her. The cash was in greenbacks. Why did she not advertise for sealed proposals, and award the contract to the lowest bidder.

—The "oldest mason" is said to be David Styles, of Prescott, Wisconsin. He is in his 105th year, and was made a Mason on the 21st day of May, 1797, over seventy-three years ago.

—A Georgia man is out in a card, stating that a few weeks ago he acted in bad faith toward his wife, but that he has "been made to see his errors, of which he heartily repents, and would say that a better woman or wife or stepmother never lived."

—A woman named Fogarty, residing at Syracuse New York, is accused of having starved one of her children to death. Another child, two years of age, was reduced to a skeleton. It was found wrapt in a blanket, and under the influence of paregoric.

—One of the greatest embarrasments the Prussian army suffers is said to be the difficulty of enabling cavalry to live in the Rhine provinces and the grane duchy of Baden. Too many cavalry have been sent into these countries so that forage is getting scarce.

—The Mississippi State Senator, Morgan, and his dusky bride are still enjoying their honey moon in Cleveland. The Plaindealer says they are seen daily driving out on some of the avenues. Mrs Senator seems to enjoy the sensation. Desdemona and Othello—next. Pass along the ammonia.

—A young girl named Gibhouse put a period to her existence, at St. Louis, a few nights since, in consequence of having received no communication from her lover for several days. The excitement of watching the mail day after day unseated her reason, and she swallowed a large dose of morphine.

—A gentleman in Norwich, Conn., has picked in his garden an ear of corn of a very curious shape. The circumference was large enough for two ears, and had eighteen rows of corn. About six inches from one end it divided into five distinct branches, giving to the whole the appearance of a man's hand with all the fingers and the thumb amputated at the first joint.

—The Woman's Journal says: "A fashionable dressmaker in New York urged an economical young girl, about to be married, to buy a costly wedding outfit. 'But I have no money,' said the maiden. 'No matter', said the complaisant tempter. 'I will wait four years, and send in the bill to your husband by degrees. Many ladies do it.'"

—Detroit is building a magnificent city hall, which is to have in its tower a town clock, with faces to be brilliantly illuminated at night. The gas will be lighted and turned off by machinery connected with the clock itself. This will be so arranged as to light the gas at dusk and turn it off at daylight throughout the varying seasons of the year.

—A Connecticut boy who had the western fever and went to Omaha, writes that five hundred men are out of work, that wages run from $1 80 to $2 75 per day, with board from $5 to $8. As to the "garden of the West," he says that wild lands in Nebraska are like certain sand plains in Connecticut, where the winters are severe and drought and grasshoppers use up what grows in summer.

—According to the circular of a leading silk house in Lyons, the lamentable and unexpected outbreak of war nas nearly stopped all transactions in the silk marts of that city. Large orders of goods for Germany and Paris have been withdrawn, but on the other hand, in consequence of the suspension of the silk factories in Switzerland and in the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, several large sales at reduced prices, have been made to English and Russian purchases.

—The landlord of a hotel at Terre Haute, Ind., was recently made the victim of a very cruel joke. A young man stopped at his house about three weeks since, and, when leaving, placed in his keeping an express envelope marked $4,000, saying that he would return for it. After waiting anxiously for the reappearance of the young man, he finally suspected foul play, and, with pistol in hand, sought the advice of a lawyer, at whose suggestion he carried the package to the First National Bank and opened it. The contents consisted of 500 pieces of old maps cut to the size of bank bills.

—During the late severe thunder storm which did much damage at Bridgeport, Conn., a bolt struck Waldemere, the residence of P. T. Barnum. It passed along the lightning-rod almost to its base, when it left that, and passed through the hall, the doors at each end being open. The ball of fire was distinctly seen by the family, and Mrs. John W. Amerman, of Brooklyn, sister of Mr. Barnum, who, with others, were sitting in the hall, was prostrated and rendered insensible for a few moments, when she recovered from the shock.

—Catharine Hummel, aged fourteen, was arraigned on Monday in the Oyer and Terminer, at Mauch Chunk Pa., before Judge Hagenman, for the murder of an infant child of Wm. Ludy, about two years old, near Boyerstown, on the 20th of June. The child's throat was hacked with a butcher-knife in a shocking manner. The girl is slight and delicate in figure, rather under size for her age; is childish in her appearance and demeanor, and regarded the preliminary arrangements for the trial with a mere juvenile curiosity and unconcern. She is said to possess ordinary intelligence, and was employed in Ludy's family as a nurse at the time of the murder.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, August 27, 1870.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Allegheny County Democratic Committee of Correspondence, held August 6th, 1870, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic citizens of Allegheny county and all others opposed to National, State, County and Municipal corruption and extravagance and Coolie labor, as well as the general corruptions of the Radical party, are requested to meet at the usual places for holding delegate elections (unless where specially ordered otherwise by the Chairman, provided, however, that in McClure township the election will be held at the usual place of holding the general election, and in McKeesport at the School House,) on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d,

In the townships, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, in the other districts from 5 to 7 o'clock, and elect two delegates from each election district, to meet in County Convention on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th,

At 10 o'clock, at the Court House, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, or taking such action as may be deemed advisable.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES H. HOPKINS, Chairman.

THE SPREAD OF CRIME.

There is not a more fruitful theme of discusssion in the public press than the vast and almost incredible spread of crime within the last few years. Indeed, so prevalent has it become in its more violent forms, that the lighter grades are forgotten almost as soon as they are brought to notice.

There is nothing that has an existence without a cause, and, consequently, there lies some cause for this state of society. It may be placed to the charge of official indifference to crime. This indifference has worked its way down to the very lowest substratas of society, and brought the most pernicious elements to the top, and gave them a prominence and an influence that threaten to overthrow the very temple of public virtue.

But under existing circumstances, we can hardly expect a better state of affairs, until the root of the evil is removed. What is Congress but a law-despising organization, destitute of conscience and principle alike. The administration of President GRANT has been marked throughout with nepotism and peculation, all of which cannot but have a stimulating influence upon the lowest classes of our population and lead to those excesses and violences that make up the seemingly endless volume of crime that marks the age. It is but natural that this should be the case. If the common thief sees the office holder growing rich by despoiling the public, it encourages him to plunder on private individuals, trusting to the natural bond of sympathy between members of the same profession to be shielded if he is brought to the bar of public justice.

It it a fact no less humiliating than it is true, that Congress, the chief law making power of the land, has placed a premium upon perjury, and canonized fraud as one of the cardinal virtues. Within the walls of the capital, under the lead of the managers of the Radical party, dishonesty has been the rule and honesty the exception. No one pretends to deny the fact that the lobby can pass or defeat any measure that is proposed, and that it is only a question of dollars and cents whether this or that bill shall become a law, and when and to what amount the treasury shall be plundered to gratify some grasping monopoly.

The fatal influence of this disregard of law and public morals on the part of our law makers, is painfully apparent everywhere throughout the country; justice is trampled under foot, law is set at defiance, and crime scarcely cares to hide itself from the light of noon day. The offender against the law feels that he can again corrupt the already corrupted fountain head of authority, thus giving to the rough and dangerous element a sense of security against punishment, that almost percludes the possibility of conviction before a tribunal of justice. This can only be remedied by extirpating the cause that leads to it, and by displacing the men who have set the pernicious example in the highest official stations of the nation, and unless this is done it is vain to expect to stay the rapidly increasing tide of crime.

IN THE "REGULAR" WAY OF BUSINESS.

On the front of the building used as a Headquarters by the Regular Radical party, on Fifth avenue above Smithfield street, is the following announcement by poster: "Republican Headquarters. Offices to let. Inquire at Job Office." We think the sign a very good one; very suggestive, and altogether truthful.

"Republican Headquarters:" This clearly indicates that the building, above Smithfield, is the place where the grand moguls of the party congregate:

"Offices to Let." This goes to show that they have, or think they have, offices to be disposed of at such figures as may be mutually agreed upon by the parties interested.

"Inquire at the Job Office." That settles the matter. Within the building is the sanctum sanctorum, where the "jobs" are put up to fill the various offices, without ever consulting the desires of the people about the matter. All inquirers will please call soon, as the books will close some time during the day on Tuesday. References (in the shape of greenbacks) not given, but required of all applicants.

THE CHINESE MASSACRE.

At length we have the horrible details of the massacre of a number of Europeans at Tein-Tsin, China, on the 21st of June. Its responsibility rests with the Chinese authorities, and its only civilized apologist is the United States Consul at that port, according to the *Tribune's* correspondent.

For a time it was thought that the victims themselves might have precipitated the catastrophe, as they have been held by the Chinese as enemies since the year 1866, at which time the French gunboats made such havoc in the Corea expedition. The French have followed the same rule in China as in other countries, and have built their habitations apart from the settlements of other foreign nationalities, making them more liable to attack at the hands of a mob, from their isolation. No excuses can be made for the Chinese. It was the most brutal and cold-blooded, as well as the most fiendish murder of modern times. The Chinese government of the province of Tein-Tsin not only incited the mob to commit these horrible atrocities, at which the whole world shudders, but repeatedly urged them to it. Their ignorance and heathen superstition were worked upon by every means known to the ingenious barbarian. They were taught to believe, through official publications, that the resident foreigners were in Tein-Tsin with the object of abducting women and children for the purpose of mutilating their bodies and converting them into drugs.

For two days the mob had possession of the French settlements, maltreating all white persons who came in their way, before actually resorting to murder, and during this time the Governor, though repeatedly appealed to for safety and protection, not only refused to disperse the mob, but encouraged and gave the rioters countenance. On the third day the French Consul was murdered in the Governor's palace, and then began the slaughter, too sickening and horrible for detail, in which men suffered death in the most terrible forms, and tender women, devoted to the holiest of Christian missions, were subjected to brutalities that would have shocked the archfiends of the infernal regions.

Immediately after the horrible *denouement*, and without taking any steps to mete out punishments to the devils who concentrated almost every crime known, into one horrifying climax, the Chinese government appealed to the British and American Consulates to interfere and prevent French retaliation. If there ever was a justifiable occasion for the operations of *lex talionis* this is one. Swift, stern and comprehensive punishment should be visited upon these fiends, and the murderous propagandists who manage the Chinese government, and all Christendom should unite to see that they do not escape it.

THE great mass of telegraphic news now forwarded by the cable, is at the expense of the press, and we are sorry to say likewise of truth. Such an amount of ridiculous stuff would not be printed or tolerated, if it cost less, or was gotten up in this country. It not only confuses the reader, who turns with disgust from the perusal of columns of contradictory speculations, but he holds the press responsible for its appearance, and might reasonably charge it with an attempt to trifle with the credulity of the public. It is not however the fault of the press, which would prefer fewer words and more truth. It would seem the volume increases as the facilities for obtaining correct information diminish. More correct information by mail loses interest in consequence of startling intervening events. We have no help for it, and must continue to print what we receive, and leave the reader to accept or reject what suits him. It is a great enterprise but unsatisfactory.

THE *Tribune* makes the following very honest admission of the pretentious Radical sympathy for Prussia, namely: "Now is the time, when our German citizens meet together so frequently and enthusiastically, for German Republicanism to make progress." To make "progress" is the sole reason why the Radical leaders pretend to sympathize with Germany, as well as make high sounding speeches at German meetings. The *Tribune* wants the Germans to hold frequent meetings, talk over the Radical platform and organize for its support. What all this has to do with the cause of Germany, it is not easy to perceive. The fact is, it is simply intended to help the waning fortunes of the Radical party. It is not the first time that the Radical party leaders have played the artful dodger. All thinking Germans will keep clear of their bald tricks.

WE note with pleasure the reappearance, in restored body, of the amiable Mr. HOWARD. He is pushing his canoe for the Senate, where such fearful responsibility must rest during the next session. We prefer HOWARD to ANDERSON, and to that extent hope he may succeed in the nomination. The Democracy have in view a gentleman for that position, who will take the kinks out of Mr. GORDON'S hair, and straighten the locks of Mr. HOWARD; in plainer English, the Senatorial chair from this county will be transferred from the Republican ranks, for a "spell" at least, to the other side.

JOHN COVODE was in town yesterday, browsing around. He says the Republican State Central Committee, at its recent meeting, insisted upon his retaining the Chairmanship another year, but that his own inclination was to lead a private and, if possible, an honest life. He makes no secret of his hostility to President GRANT, and says the campaign will be conducted without reference to him, that inasmuch as GRANT don't care for the party, it shall not care for him. This profound strategy will win in JOHN'S estimation. The question is not what GRANT ever did for the party, but what didn't do for JOHN? He also shakes his head ominously and intimates "you fellows," meaning Democrats, will not get your way quite as easily as is promised. He is about putting up a job in this county which will astonish some folks, he thinks. He cannot astonish the old inhabitants in this region by any act of villiany however stupendous; he has been publicly convicted by his own confession of frauds upon the ballot-box. That he is capable and willing to try it again no one doubts, but we would recommend him to keep remarkably shady in this district, or it will be made very unhealthy for him. He has done more than any other one man, perhaps, to drive decent Republicans to open rebellion against the corrupt rings of the office holders and managers. It is little short of degredation to march under the banner of an utterly despicable wretch such as JOHN COVODE—so thousands think and so will they act.

THE *Gazette* will not permit us to forget that the primary elections for the Republican party occur in this county next Saturday. If the loyal party does not inundate the usual places of election, a grave suspicion will exist that the circulation of the "oldest" is either feeble, or its many exhortations are not held in high esteem. It has formed the burden of a daily song for the past two months, and is now accompanied by a pathetic appeal of a reputed member of the State Central Committee, who, among other cogent reasons for the gathering of the clans, says:

Congressional and State Apportionment.

The apportionment for districts in the State Legislature is required by the Constitution every seven years; for Congressional districts every ten years. Both these for the first time since 1801 must be enacted by the same Legislature. This same thing will not occur again until 1941. No living voter can expect ever to see that election. In fact the multiples of 7 and 10 only come together once in 70 years.

It is rather sad to have brought so suddenly to our frail and short lived humanity the appalling fact, that no living voter will ever enjoy the opportunity again of voting for men who will form a part of the Legislative body which must provide for a double apportionment. This should spur the regulars to select choice men for the performance of this great task, and we hope the Reformers and Democrats as well, will take heed and make it more extensively known than the *Gazette* is able to do.

MR. EDWARD A. POLLARD, the chronic grumbler from Virginia, whose principal occupation during the war was to stay at home and insist on all his neighbors turning out to fight for the Confederacy, and since has been to malign and abuse his superiors; is out in the last number of the *Galaxy* Magazine to prove that PATRICK HENRY is merely a fictitious character of the Revolution. Mr. POLLARD in trying to establish the fact that PATRICK HENRY was merely an uneducated boor, with only a local reputation, does not consider it necessary to support his assertions with any kind of proof. The modern public, however, will place greater reliance in the testimony of ADAMS, JEFFERSON, RANDOLPH, MARSHALL and MADISON, who knew and associated with him in the days of his intellectual triumphs, than the drivelings of the hypochondriac POLLARD, whose eminence as a scold no one feels inclined to doubt.

A CORRESPONDENT furnishes some substantial reasons why the ring will not renominate THOMAS HOWARD, Esq., for the Senate. He offended the imperialists and must stand aside, this will be quoted as an evidence that the ring don't want to put up all the old hacks. Poor PILLOW, who was certain of the nomination, was induced to decline for the same reason.

THE *Gazette* is engaged in recommending candidates for the consideration of the Democracy. That will be attended to at the proper time, and by those who have the right to do so. In the meantime would it not be well to look after its struggling lambs who want to get inside the pen about the 30th of this month.

NEVER within our experience in newspaperdom have we suffered so much as at present, in the irregularity of the mails. The non-delivery of papers, to subscribers through the Postoffice, is a matter of daily complaint. Our experience seems to be shared by the balance of the Press in this locality.

THE TIENTSEN MASSACRE.

The Chicago *Republican* makes the following comments upon the frightful butchery in China:

We have at last received, and this morning present to our readers, a full and circumstantial recital of the fearful tragedy which occurred in Tientsin, China, on the 21st day of June last, in which a mob of ten thousand Chinese, wrought to the highest pitch of superstitious fury by their hatred of the French Catholics, brutally massacred twenty French and two Russian residents, including the French Consul and another official with his wife, the French priest and nine Sisters of Charity.

It seems to have been a premeditated and deliberate uprising culminating in a short atrocious and brutal butchery. As in all instances where the furious and uncontrollable passion of superstition are unchained, the details of the crime are savage and shocking in the last degree. There can be no excuse or palliation for this bloodshed, and all the Treaty Powers should unite in insisting upon a just, but a stern and swift punishment of the offenders. One of the grandest missions of the civilized world is to civilize the nations that have not yet adopted its practice. Civilization is compelled to do this or itself relapse into barbarism. It is the old truth that a house divided against itself cannot stand—applied on a broader scale. That ages may be necessary to such a consumnation is no reason why the present should not assume its share of the duty. And the first and direct duty in such an occurrence as this, is that civilization shall defend itself, and maintain its position with unflinching purpose; demanding and compelling full reparation for the wrongs and crimes committed, and ample guarantees and securities against their future recurrence.

THE importation of coolies by Radical capitalists to New England and California has opened a new trade in slaves between the United States and China. Under the old regime the serfs who suffered the horrors of the middle passage had black skins; they were landed in Cuba or in the Southern States, and they did not disturb any of the great labor interests in the sections in which they toiled. Massachusetts only abolished slavery when she found their labor unprofitable. Now the Radicals of that State and the other commonwealths of New England have reversed the old trade in men in another form. They dare not send to the coast of Africa for victims, so they commission their agents to proceed to Asia and mortgage the wretched hordes of China with a view of bringing them to this country to take the places of our white laborers and mechanics, and to work for wages upon which no American citizen, native or adopted, can possibly live. They have thus attempted to strike a fatal blow at the very heart of free labor, for the purpose of degrading the citizen, and reducing him to the humiliating condition of his uncivilized rival. In doing this, they aim not only to reap immense fortunes at the expense of the laboring classes, but to advance the interest of the Radical party, by enabling the pig-tailed rat-eaters to swamp the votes of our white toilers as effectually as they would be swamped in Hong Kong or Canton.

THE negroes of the South have been taught by their new masters (the carpet-baggers) to believe that the "Martyred President" made the late war on the South to emancipate them for their own good. We have in the following letter from Mr. LINCOLN in proof that this is a falsehood. It appears in a *fac simile* of his letter to Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, in the volume of the constitutional history of the latter It is as follows:

FOR YOUR OWN EYES ONLY.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Dec. 22, 1860.

Hon. A. H. Stephens:

My Dear Sir—Your obliging answer to my short note is just received, and for which please accept my thanks. I fully appreciate the present peril the country is in, and the weight of responsibility on me. Do the people of the South really entertain fears that a Republican administration would *directly or indirectly*, interfere with the slave or with them about the slaves? If they do, I wish to assure you, as once a friend, and still, I hope, not an enemy, that there is no cause for such fears. The South would be in no more danger in this respect than it was in the days of Washington. I suppose, however, this does not meet the case. You think slavery is right and ought to be extended while we think it is *wrong* and ought to be restricted. That, I suppose, is the rub. It certainly is the only substantial difference between us. Yours very truly, A LINCOLN.

EVIDENTLY Mr. FRELING HUYSEN is not a model office-seeker. In his letter to President GRANT, declining the mission to England, he expresses "regret that his efforts to avoid the public association of his name with the office were not successful." Your professional pursuer of place and plunder knows no such regretful modesty as this. He delights to have his name associated with an office, and often procures the association on his individual responsibility, and without the knowledge or consent of anybody else concerned in the business. By persisteut association of his name with an office, he sometimes accomplishes the connection of his person with it. It is quite possible, by the manufacture of

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WE are pained to learn of the death of JAMES M'CLOSKY, formerly of this place, but for many years a resident of New Orleans, as a representative of a firm in this county in the coal trade. He died at Minneapolis, Minesota, on Friday last, whither he had gone to recuperate his health, having suffered for some years with consumption. He was widely known as a most estimable and intelligent gentleman.

A NEW ORLEANS paper has discovered that "self destruction implies a suspension of the love of life for the time, at least, during which the act of suicide is committed."

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION.

U. S. G. Issues a Proclamation of Neutrality to the People of the United States.

WASHINGTON, August 22.

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION,

WHEREAS, a state of war unhappily exists between France on the one side and the North German Confederation and its allies on the other side; and, whereas, the United States are on terms of friendship and amity with all the contending powers and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions; and, whereas, great numbers of the citizens of the United States reside within the territories or dominions of each of the said belligerents, and carry on commerce, trade or other business pursuits therein protected by the faith of treaties; and, whereas, great numbers of the subjects or citizens of each of the said belligerents reside within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, and carry on commerce, trade or other business pursuits therein; and, whereas, the laws of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States, and of their citizens, and of persons within their territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce their laws, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from unintentional violation of the same, and I hereby declare and proclaim that by the act passed on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1818, commonly known as the "neutrality law," the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to wit:

First—Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of the said belligerents, by land or by sea, against the other belligerent.

Second—Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

Third—Hiring or retaining another person to enlist, or enter himself in the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

Fourth—Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

Fifth—Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to be entered into the service as beforesaid.

Sixth—Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

Seventh—Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid, but the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent, who, being transiently within the United States, shall be on board of any vessel of war which, at the time of its arrival within the United States was fitted out as such vessel of war enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent who is transiently within the United States to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerents.

Eighth—Fitting out and arming or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in furnishing, fitting out or arming of any ship or vessel with the intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of either of said belligerents.

Ninth—Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, for any ship or vessel, with the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.

Tenth—In creating or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, which, at the time then within the United States was a ship of war, cruiser or other armed vessel in the service of either of the said belligerents, or belonging to subjects or citizens of either, by adding to the number of guns of such vessel, or by changing those on board of her for guns of larger calibre, etc., or by addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war.

Eleventh—Beginning or setting on foot, or providing, or preparing means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territory or dominions of either of said belligerents, and I do further declare and proclaim that by the nineteenth article of the treaty of amity and commerce, which was concluded between his Majesty, the King of Prussia, and the United States of America on the 11th day of July, 1799, which article was revised by the treaty of May 1st, 1828, between the same parties, and is still in force, it was agreed that the vessels of war, public and private, of both parties shall carry freely, wherever they please, the effects taken from enemies without being obliged to pay duties, charges or fees to officers of the Admiralty of Customs or any others; nor shall such prizes be arrested, searched or put under legal process when they come to and enter ports of the other party, but may freely be carried out again at any time by their captors to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanding officer of such vessel shall be obliged to show; and I do further declare and proclaim that it has been officially communicated to the Government of the United States by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the North German Confederation at Washington, that private property on the high seas will be exempted from seizure by the ships of his Majesty, the King of Prussia, without regard to reciprocity, and I do further declare and proclaim that it has been officially communicated to the Government of the United States by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty, the Emperor of the French, at Washington, that orders have been given that in the conduct of the war, the commanders of the French forces, both on land and on seas, shall scrupulously observe toward neutral powers the rules of international law, and that they shall strictly adhere to the principles set forth in the declaration of the Congress of the 16th of April, 1856, that is to say: First, that privateering is, and remains abolished; 2nd, that the neutral flag covers the enemies' goods, with the exception of contraband of war; and they are not liable to capture under the enemies flags; fourth, that blockade, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy; and that, although the United States have not adhered to the declaration of 1856, the vessels of His Majesty will not seize the enemy's property found on board of a vessel of the United States; provided, that the property is not contraband of war. And I do further declare and proclaim that the statutes of the United States and the laws of nations alike require that no person within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, shall take part, directly or indirectly, in said war, but shall remain at peace with each of the said belligerents; and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality; and that whatever privileges shall be accorded to one belligerent within the ports of the United States shall be in like manner accorded to the other; and I do hereby enjoin all good citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States to observe the laws thereof, and to commit no act contrary to the provisions of the said statutes or in violation of the law of nations. On that behalf, I do hereby warn all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing within their territory or jurisdiction, that while the free and full expression of sympathies in public and private is not restricted by the laws of the United States military forces, in aid of either belligerent, cannot lawfully be originated or organized within their jurisdiction, and that while all persons may lawfully and without restriction by reason of the aforesaid state of war, manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war and other articles ordinarily known as contraband of war, yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of either of the belligerents, nor can they transport soldiers and officers of either or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the war, without incurring risk, hostility, capture, and the penalties imposed by the law of nations in that behalf, and I do hereby give notice that all citizens of the United States and others who may claim the protection of this government, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, do so at their risk, and that they can in nowise obtain any protection from the Government of the United States against the consequences of their misconduct.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

POLITICAL.

By Telegraph to The Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, August 23.—The Republican delegates from all the counties in the Fifth Congressional District of the State met in Peoria to-day and unanimously nominated General Thomas J. Henderson, of Bureau county, for Congress. This is not the regular Republican Convention, but was called by those who were opposed to the manner in which the Republican Committee sought to make a nomination; that is, by a popular vote for candidates in each county in each district, known as the "Crawford county system." The vote in response to that call will be taken on the 5th of September, when it is probable that Mr. Ingersoll will be renominated.

CHEYENNE Montana, August 23.—The Democratic Territorial Convention, which met at Bryan, yesterday, nominated Col. Jno. Wanless, of Laramie City, for delegate to Congress.

The Republicans held a convention at Theater last night to nominate a ticket of county officers for the ensuing year. Several ladies were present. Mrs. S. H. Pickett is a candidate for County Clerk, and Mrs. M. H. Arnold for Superintendent of Public Schools. Mrs. M. E. Past is a member of the Republican Committee.

CAMBRIDGDE, Ohio, August 24.—The Democratic Convention of the Sixteenth Ohio Congressional District assembled today and upon the first ballot nominated Hon. Robert E. Chambers of Belmont county.

WEST SALEM, Ohio, August 24.—The Republican Convention of the Fourteenth District to-day nominated James Monroe for Congress.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, August August 24.—All the prizes contested for in the Victoria regatta at Hong Kong, China, were won by the boats entered by the United States vessels. The ladies' purse, which was the crack prize, was won by Admiral Rowan's barge, with a crew trained and commanded by Lieutenant Commander R. D. Evans. The Englishmen were generally disgusted.

A London special says: There is a rumor that M. Von Arnim, North German Minister, is trying to provoke a revolutionary attack on Rome, in order to prevent Italy taking in action in favor of France. It is said the Pope has declined to see Von Arnim, who was formerly in favor at the Vatican.

The *Monde*, Catholic organ, charges the Germans with having instigated the recent massacres of French and Russian subjects in China.

LONDON, August 23.—M. Lesseps has received the order of the Star of India.

Several lives were lost at a fire in Rotherhite last night.

MADRID, August 24.—On the return of a Deputy from exile yesterday, he was met at the station and welcomed by 5,000 Republicans who accompanied him to his residence.

RIO JANIERO, August 5, via London, 24.—Puzzola has been chosen President of Paraguay.

OTTAWA, August 24.—Large sums are being subscribed here for the relief of the sufferers in the late fires, and the Government will probably grant assistance. A large number of people are living under tents loaned by the Government. Sir John A. McDonald's health is completely restored.

THE WAR!

(Herald Special.)

MADRID, August 23.—The successes of the Prussian army has caused a revival of the question of the Hohenzollern candidature. There are rumors that General Prim is in favor of submitting the subject to the people by a plebiscitum.

(Tribune Special.)

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF GRANDOTTE.

LONDON, August 23.—The following detailed account of Thursday's battle a Grandotte, on August 18th, was received this morning, in London, from our special correspondent, who witnessed the battle at the headquarters, and stood by the side of Bismarck and the King. The first realization we had at Pont-a-Mousson, where I found myself on the 17th, of the extent to which the fighting had been going on Tuesday and Sunday last at the front was the coming in of wounded men. At first it was surmised that those had been wounded in skirmishes, but on the 16th, late in the evening, there were signs that the work was becoming warm. On that evening soldiers with ghastly wounds walked about the market place in Pont-a-Mousson, surrounded by eager groups of their newly arrived comrades, and told a story of disaster. The poor fellows, it surely was a disaster to them, borne away, as they had been, from the field without having heard of any result. I stood among these groups, and the narrative of the men, all amounted to their having been set to confront a much larger force than their own, and their divisions had been cut up, I was struck by the fact that though there was some dissatisfaction suggested by their tone of voice, I heard no word uttered by narrators or listeners which accused any one. They dwelt rather on the fact that they had dealt a heavy blow on the Fourteenth, and that though the Tenth Division, had, as an available organization, been demolished. It had sold its life dear. On the 17th the wounded from the preceding day began to pour in from Pont-a-Mousson. They were brought in in long uncovered grain carts. Lying upon the hay, from my window, which overlooked the main street, and commanded also a view of the Market Place, I counted more than ninety of these long carts, each holding on an average about ten men. It was strange to see them as they passed, amid files of the French unable to conceal their joy on one hand and the Prussian soldiers on the other. But now came the other side of the account. The street began to swarm with other wagons with other wounded, the wearers of red trousers, and now and then came a batch of wounded prisoners. At length arrived a carriage with a French General. It was followed by a vast crowd of French, and for a little time it seemed as if there might be a collision between the inhabitants and the Prussians, so earnest were the demonstrations of the populace; but it was now at least evident that the struggle was very serious at the front. At midnight, or a little after, on the 17th and 18th; the trumpets for miles around began to sound. This was the first time that we had been startled by such wild music. Trumpet answered to trumpet throughout all the bivouacs around the little city. For several days previously there had been troops daily marching through, but now the tramp through every street and by way made, between midnight and dawn, a perpetual roar. Hastily dressing, I ran out into the darkness and managed to get into the seat of a wagon going in the direction of the front, which was now understood to be a mile or two beyond the village of Gorze, some twelve miles from Pont-a-Mousson. On our way we met a considerable batch of French prisoners, who looked upon us with considerable curiosity. By a continuous line of German soldiers with whom we advanced, but only one or two offensive cries toward the prisoners were heard. The way was so blocked with wagons that I finally concluded I could do the six or seven miles remaining on foot better, so I got out of the carriage and began to walk and run swiftly ahead. At Monvient, on the Mozelle, about half way to Metz, I found vast bodies of cavalry uplans and hussars crossing the river by a pontoon bridge and hurrying at the top of their speed toward Gorze. Hurrying my own steps I soon heard the first thunder of cannons seemingly coming from the heart of a range of hills on the right. Passing through the village and ascending high up the plain beyond I found myself suddenly in the battle field strewn literally as far as my eye could reach with dead bodies. In one or two parts of the field companies were still burying the dead, chiefly Prussians, the French being necessarily buried last were still lying in vast numbers on the ground. A few of these I saw were not dead.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

LONDON, August 22.—A special correspondent of the New York *Tribune* at Brusse's writes on Saturday, the 20th: I learn from a trustworthy source that Trochu intends within a few days to invite the Orleans Princes to share in the defense of their country.

Troops have been sent to the Belgian Province of Luxembourg to disarm fugitive soldiers arriving in the Belgian territory, and send them into the interior.

The Orleans party are very hopeful. The Princes here watch events closely, and an agent of great skill and experience, who is in Paris, advises them of every event affecting their interests in that place.

PARIS, August 24.—The *Patrie* says: Should the Prussians defeat the great army now confronting them near Chalons they will have to vanquish another before reaching Paris, besides they will find Paris itself amply prepared to resist any attack. It is noticeable the people here are growing more and more confident as they learn how great the measures of defence are throughout the country.

The false dispatches published in the London *Times* create intense indignation here among all classes. One great effect of these dispatches is to increase the determination of the French to fight.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 24.—The St. Petersburg journals deny that Russia is committed to prevent the dismemberment of France. She is, however, certainly unfavorable to that measure, but regards the agitation of that question as premature.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

PARIS, August 24.—The session of the Corps Legislatif held last evening was unusually turbulent. In reply to a question Minister Durernois gave assurance that there was an ample store of provisions in Paris. Several other interpellations were made by various members. Notwithstanding answers were returned which could not be otherwise than satisfactory, yet there was much discontent manifested.

Jules Simon proposed to send out of the city immediately all those who could not bear arms for France. This proposition was greeted with great applause.

Glais Bazoin suggested the sending away of all the wounded.

Jules Simon energetically protested against this.

Deputy Trochard created a tumult by saying there was a scarcity of arms for the troops in certain quarters. The majority protested.

Mininister Crame said arms would be duly distributed. He called the attention of the Deputies to the fact that questions concerning armament should not be discussed too much.

Deputy Gambetta was much excited, and accused the majority of having brought on the war. His remarks were so sharp that the majority refused to listen to him. His voice was drowned by the uproar, and the session ended tumultuously.

Gambetta is generally blamed for his lack of discretion.

A convoy escorting a large number of Prussian prisoners has arrived at Soissons. Another is expected there to-day.

Paris journals are opposed to the project of allowing Prussia to forward her dead and wounded through Holland, Luxemburg and Belgium. They take the grounds that the Prussians, once using neutral territory for humane purposes, would soon learn to bring forward, through the same avenue, provisions, munitions of war and reinforcements.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Three persons, accused of complicity in the recent disorders at Vulette, were tried before a Council of War to-day, found guilty and sentenced to death.

The arrest of Prussian spies continues.

GOVERNOR OF ALSACE.

LONDON, August 24.—Count Renard, a noted writer on political economy and finances, has been appointed Prussian Governor of Alsace.

PARIS ITEMS.

PARIS, August 24.—*La Liberte* says Senators Mellinet and Betric were appinted on the Committee of Defences.

The journals csntinue to blame Prince Napoleon for his absence in such a critical time.

The *Liberte* addresses the Chambers to inquire into the matter.

The National Gardes held several meetings lately at which it was resolved that no proposition leading to peace ought to be entertained so long as the Prussian army is in French territory.

THE REIGN OF SILENCE

PARIS, August 24.—The sprightly element of the Parisian people accommodates itself with difficulty to the reign of silence which the Ministry imposes. So many blunders were committed in the opening of the war that it is feared this change in the policy of politics only conceals some new mistake.

FIRING ON BELGIAN SOLDIERS.

The morning journals here publish dispatches announcing that the Prussians had fired upon and killed some Belgian soldiers on the frontier.

BAZAINE'S DISPATCH.

A part of the dispatch from Marshal Bazaine, which the Minister of War communicated to the Corps Legislatif, is said to have been couched in general terms, and could never have come from a conquered man or one doubtful of success. Bazaine wished to leave Metz, but he was not able. The enemy, on the other hand, wished to seize and cut his communications with Paris, but both efforts were foiled and it was a draw game.

We have sustained severe and heavy losses, it is said, but those of the enemy has been enormous and out of all proportion to the merely negative advantage gained. We are sending forward reinforcements constantly, but this is done without weakening the defence of the Capital, every day fifteen or twenty thousand conscripts set out for Campaign.

THE CORPS OF MARSHALS MACMAHON AND FAILLEY

Have succeeded in reaching Ardennes, and by a flank movement from that place. they will effect a junction with Bazaine. It is believed that some of the troops lately encamped at Chalons have gone thither, but there is nothing certain.

THE PRINCE ROYAL BEFORE METZ.

Assurances are given that the Prussian Prince Royal has given up his direct march on Paris and that he waits for the Prussian army before Metz to deliver a great battle. Other dispatches say he is at Bar Le Duc. Everything from that direction is confused, and it is believed that these reports are put in circulation by the enemy to make the Parisians believe that all immediate danger has been dispelled and to calm their patriotic ardor to place the Capital in a state of defense.

The Emperor is at Rheims. He waits the opportunity to victoriously break the silence.

MYSTERIOUS RUMORS.

At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs everything is quiet. There are certain mysterous rumors among the diplomatic corps, but there has been no proposition for preliminaries of peace. Bismarck has indirectly informed De La Tour D'Auverigne that Prussia will not treat for peace until she can do it on conditions which will make it impossible for France to take revenge hereafter. It is not our abasement, but our destruction which the Prussian Minister seeks. Force will answer him *a la bonne heure.*

Victor Hugo has returned to Paris. The poet resenters France in the unform of the home guards.

AFFAIRS AT VIENNA.

PARIS, August 24.—The *Patrie*, the semi-official organ, says there exists at Vienna a Prussian party encouraged and paid by Count Von Bismarck. It is said that the parties who layed the odious role of 1866 have control of some of the journals, and since the recent Prussian victories have endeavored to persuade Austria to act favorably, making a handle of the well known sympathy of Hungary for France. The Austrian Government, however, has resisted these overtures thus far and will, no doubt, maintain friendly neutrality.

The *Patrie* denies the story that by Austria withdrawing her Corps of Observation Prussia has been enabled to use troops that she could not otherwise have moved.

COMMITTEE OF DEFENCE

Is however reviewed and considerably criticised. A gentleman who saw the Minister of Marine as he came from to-day's sessions, says he was silent, like the others, nevertheless he gave those around him to understand that he expected very soon good news from the fleet.

METZ ISOLATED.

LONDON, August 24.—Paris dispatches announce no confirmation of the report of Bazaine's retreat from Metz. Telegrams received at Paris declare Metz completely isolated, and the Prussians have destroyed communication between Thionville on the east and Montmedy on the west, besides destroying the road between Thionville and Metz, thus rendering a French retreat impossible. It is also asserted that MacMahon is in daily communication with Bazaine.

WAR ITEMS.

THE CROWN PRINCE STILL MARCHING ON PARIS.

LONDON, August 24.—Private advices from Paris, received by mail, contain the following, dated the 22d: A Chalons correspondent says the Crown Prince of Prussia, near St. Dizier, is going toward Paris with one hundred and fifty thousand men, uncertain whether he will be able to avoid a fight before going further. The Prussian officers do not believe Paris will resist. They expect an insurrection will follow an approach of the Prussian army, which will result in the displacement of the French authorities, when peace may be easily guaranteed. They say the war will be purposeless if these points cannot be effected.

THE EMPEROR.

The Emperor Napoleon is at Montmedy *in cognito.*

PARIS, August 24.—The *Figaro* urges the placing of an electric light on the Paris fortifications.

SWINMUND, August 24.—It is said that the French squadron in the Baltic has in its service an experienced English captain, and a Danish skipper. The French have also secured pilots by promises of splendid rewards.

MARSHAL MACMAHON.

LONDON, August 24.—It is rumored here that Marshal MacMahon has been attempting to effect a junction of his forces and those of Marshal Bazaine. The movement was said to have been carried out by the way of Rheims, Vervins and Laon, but its success is doubtful.

In the battle of the 16th inst., Marshal Bazaine was wounded in the chesk, and General DeCaen in the leg.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

The *Journal Officiel* of to-day contains an imperial decree, adding to the Committee of Defense as already constituted the names of Deputies Thiers, Talhouet, Dupuis and Delorm, and Senators Mellinet and Belue, as representativef of the Legislative body and Senate.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF THE 18TH.

A special correspondent telegraphs respecting the battle of the 18th, that a reconnoisance made the day previous (the 17th) showed that the French army was retreating on Verdun. The column was cut in two by the advance of the Germans, and the last part driven back between Gravelotte and Metz. It was resolved to attack there, as the retreat of the French to Verdun was cut off. The Germans were posted in a northeast direction from Gravelotte, commanding the road from Briey to Metz; the seventh Prussian corps formed the right of the line next to Carne; the eighth corps was posted on the road to Gravelotte; the ninth and twelfth corps and the guards were stationed on the extreme left. The third, first and tenth corps were held in reserve.

Firing was kept up along the whole line from eleven o'clock. The Prussian artillery seemed overpowering, and the French batteries were gradually driven back on a second line. I pushed over to the left of the French line, thinking that their position was abandoned, but to my surprise I found the enemy still there and myself a prisoner. Of what happened afterward I can give but little account.

The cannonading was renewed on both sides, lasting till nearly ten o'clock, when the French appeared to be retiring, and the Prussian guns alone maintained their fire.

I was treated kindly by my captors, who went off through the woods and lost themselves in the darkness. While they slept I escaped, and reached St. Marie, which was in the possession of the Germans. In this villiage many of the houses are battered down. Every available spot was crowded with wounded men. Even the streets were covered with straw, and the French and German wounded were lying there in masses together for the night.

Beyond Resonville the country is stripped bare, and no conveyance or food is to be obtained.

Metz is completely surrounded by the Prussian forces, the Fourth Army Corps having moved round from the east to the north. The Saxon corps of pioneers has been sent to the front.

Four Prussian corps will be left at Metz to carry on the siege, while the remainder of the army is to advance toward Verdun.

The King's headquarters will be moved in a few days to Sorthwast.

THIRTY MILES OF DEAD AND WOUNDED.

A correspondent describes the scene of the battle of the 16th as one seldom equalled. Thirty miles of ground were covered with the dead and wounded of both armies. The cannonade from the German side and the rattle of the needle guns was terrific.

The defeat of the French was total. Their long columns could be seen pouring towards the north, in their efforts to evade pursuit, by the way of Briey. The loss on both sides is immense. Many French prisoners were taken.

King William himself personally attended to the French wounded.

A French peasant, taken while killing the wounded Germans, was hanged at Gorsee.

Out of 1,000 inhabitants of the neighborhood, scarcely any remained.

Latest From the War

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

LONDON, August 24.—The proposition made by the Paris *Figaro* for placing electric lights in the Paris fortifications, seems to meet with favor. The military authorities think the idea a good one, as the dazzle of the lights will perplex the besigers and aid the beseiged.

THE PRUSSIAN DEAD.

The question of the transportation home of the Prussian dead and wounded through the neutral states of Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg has assumed some importance. It was stated at first that the great neutral powers had asked the privilege of the governments of Holland and Belgium, but it seems now the request originated with Prussia herself. Holland has refused; Belgium replied that such consent would undoubtedly be construed by France as equivalent to an act of hostility.

COMMUNICATION CUT OFF.

PARIS, August 24.—Telegraphic communication with all the points in the Departments of Aube and Cote d'Or is cut off.

FAVORABLE NEWS.

The Minister of the Interior authorizes thh statement that additional advices of a favorable character are received from the armies in the field, but the information is purposely withheld, as some journals give details which should be kept back.

The *Constitutional*, answering the assertions of the London *Times* that the French are in a desperate condition, shows that that journal arrives at its conclusions without waiting for complete or authentic reports of the recent events, and defies it to decide who now is in the best military position—Bazaine or King William. It adds that the hostility of the *Times* is accounted for by the fact that a son of one of its proprietors married a daughter of a Prussian Ambassador at London, and some persons say that in addition to this, the journal has been heavily subsidized by Bismarck.

FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.

The *Constitutionel* semi-officially says: Without entering into detail, we may affirm that the work on the fortifications of the capital is progressing with wonderful rapidity, and the elan of the populace is immense.

Prussian papers represent Paris as not the Paris of 1792 to 1815. They will discover their mistake. The capital proves now, as ever she is, the heart of France. She is ready to receive the enemy.

The process of incorporating the National Guard with the regular army has commenced.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

It is reported that a Prussian spy near Rheims, mistaking the General Officer for Marshal MacMahon, fired twice at him. He missed his aim, but hit and dangerously wounded a soldier standing by the side of the officer. The spy was instantly secured.

THE FRENCH LOAN.

The *Journal Officiel* says the amounts of the national loan taken yesterday, as far as heard from, was 620,000,000 francs, and when the lists closed last night at least 5,000 persons who were waiting to subscribe were sent away. Returns from Marseilles, Bordeaux, and several other large cities, have not been received. The lists were reopened this morning, and large crowds were pressing to subscribe. The loan is quoted in open market at sixty francs eighty cents, the same figure as rentes. The press of the city generally condemn the conduct of the Deputies of the Left in yesterday's session of the Corps Legislatif, and Gambetta's attack is denounced as ill-timed.

(Special Dispatch to the New York Times.)

PRUSSIA AND THE POLES.

PARIS, August 24.—I saw a letter today from a person high in office at St. Petersburg, stating that the Prussian Government is seriously alarmed at the state of affairs in Poland. There is great agitation in favor of France, and large numbers of Poles are leaving to offer their services in the French army. On the other hand there is a movement on foot in the Baltic Provinces of the Prussian Empire in favor of annexation to the German Confederation, and it is gaining ground. The Prussian Government is on the eve of a dilemma, and it is believed in self-defense Russia will be compelled to take part in the war.

BELGIAN NEUTRALITY.

PARIS, August 24.—A dispatch from Anton, a frontier town of Belgium, sixteen miles from Luxemburg, says the violation of Belgian territory by the Prussians are of frequent occurrence. It is reported that the Prussians attack Belgian soldiers and enter Belgium and Luxemburg with provisions for their army, and transport their wounded through sections of neutral territory. These facts lead to the fear that the position of Belgium as a neutral power may be compromised.

LONDON, August 24.—A Charteror, Belgium, journal explains that the Prussians, near the frontier, fired on some Belgium troops, mistaking them for French soldiers. It also states that a detachment of Prussians undoubtedly passed unawares on Belgian soil, but left on receiving warning.

Count Von Itzenplitz, the Prussian Minister of Commerce, lost a son at Gravelotte.

A Board of Engineers was appointed to repair the Marletto towers on the British coast.

Letters from Paris represent that the Bureau of Tracy and Red Tape interfere sadly with every arm of the French service.

The losses of the Saxon troops at the battle of the 18th were seventy-four killed and two thousand wounded, of whom one hundred and seventy-five have since died.

REPORT OF ANOTHER BATTLE.

PARIS, August 24.—The *Constitutionel*, in an editorial showing the improvement in the military situation, says it is reported that there was another engagement on Sunday, the 22d, which resulted favorably to the French. It gives no further particulars.

A batallion of sharpshooters passing through Paris last night created great enthusiasm among the spectators.

The moral tone of the city has vastly improved. There is less singing and shouting, and more volunteering. All the citizens are providing themselves with arms. The wounded who return from the field receive ovations, and are treated with every attention.

A LADY ARRESTED.

It is rumored that a well known lady of high social position has been arrested on a charge of carrying information to the enemy, and imprisoned in Vincennes.

An English surgeon was taken to the guard house yesterday on suspicion of being a spy, but on examination it turned out that he was attached to the field hospital service, and was released.

A large number of farmers are bringing their grain to the government warehouses.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs holds an interview daily with the Ambassadors of Austria and Italy. So frequent are these conferences that they become a subject of remark.

THE LIBERAL PARTY.

Herald Special.

LONDON, August 24.—A special dispatch from Berlin says a great popular movement is on foot to secure for the liberal party an influential voice in the settlement of the terms of peace, and to convene the German Parliament to give expression to the feeling of the people, to whose energy and patriotism everything is due.

LONDON, August 24.—The leading citizens of Berlin held an audience to-day with the Queen and congratulated her on the recent victories. The Queen earnestly expressed herself as desiring peace, but added that private letters had been received, which stated that the army unanimously demand substantial guarantees for the future peace of the country before the war could be brought to a close.

(Special Dispatch to the New York Sun.)

BRUSSELS, August 24.—I did not succeed in reaching Bazaine. The Prussians are everywhere and guarding every pass at Uckouge, Grand Evange and Richmond. The railroad is cut and the way from Montmedy to Thionville equally out of order. General Bazaine is not at Verdun. He is shut up in a Prussian net between Metz and Grand Evange. MacMahon left Chalons after his burning the camp for Rheims. There he left the Emperor and part of his troops and went in a northeast direction, but I cannot ascertain if it is a movement or reconnoissance. As far as I can see the spirit of the troops is excellent, but I never saw before so much incompetency and disorder in manœuvering.

Tribune Special.

LONDON, August 24.—Our special correspondent from Rheims, Monday, says the Chalons camp is so completely deserted that not a straggler is to be seen. We found them again on the road to Rheims, which was crowded with troops. As we approached the city we saw the French army encamped parallel to the road from St. Mohould, and separated from it by the river Vesle. They are encamped on the right bank of the Vesle, looking down the stream. I will not pretend to say what this movement meaes, but it looks as if part, at least, of Bazaine's forces had escaped from Metz, and are expected to join the Chalons army at or near Rheims. There is a rumor that Bazaine is passing through the Vousiers. What makes it look probable is that a strong force of light cavalry are here, and two brigades of chasseurs and hussars. They are probably the advance guard. Since I began this letter news was received at the prefecture that Bazaine, with part of his army, is in full retreat by way of Vouziers, and very hard pressed by the Prussians. He was obliged to abandon his retreat on Verdun, as the road was completely in possession of the Prussians, and that is why all the prisoners and munitions were sent back from Verdun to Rheims. If any force has succeeded in reaching Vonziers, or is on the road thither, they must have escaped from Metz on the northwest, it is perhaps that column which we believed had got past Gravelotte before the Prussians seized that read on the 18th, but no word has come from Bazaine for two days, and my belief is that he is cut off. At any rate his nearest line of retreat was closed, and if he has been driven off into Ardennes there is no telling where the expected junction of his forces with MacMahon can be accomplished, and if they join, who is to command, for either will serve under the other. Discontent is spreading fast among the troops and men, and among the officers, who are discouraged by the failure of Bazaine thus far to unite with MacMahon. This letter, although written two days ago, and arriving this morning by post, supplies later news of the position.

The latter is true, as the above letter shows. I have the highest authority for contradicting the statement of the French that the Prussians had sought permission from the French to transport their wounded through Luxemburg. The French insist on this as an implied admission of defeat. What happened was this: The Prussian Government applied to know whether they would consider the transportation of wounded men through Luxemburg a violation of its neutrality. The English Government asked the French authorities whether they objected. The French replied in the affirmative because it opens Prussian railways to unrestricted transmission of troops and supplies.

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS

TO THE

Nervous&Debilitated

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable: If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do eyes weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver or urinary organs, or your kidneys frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you fell dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knee weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint.

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly-cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in these organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one. Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diurec tl

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU

Is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, 594 New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unles done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed,

H. T. HELMBOLD.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

A NEW YORK swindling concern heretofore noticed in these columns, are still sending their circulars to some of our citizens offering to forward several hundred dollars in counterfeit money provided they first receive ten dollars in good money by express. Any one who is green enough to be caught up by this arrangement, ought to and will lose his money.

WHO IS HE?

Suicide of a Lawyer.

Last evening about seven o'clock a young man dressed in black clothes, with a law-book under his arm, walked down to the Point, passed on to one of McCarthy's dump boats, out over the edge of it into the river, and was drowned. When passing, the watchman stationed near the boat, asked where he was going. He replied, apparently rational enough, "just out here." The place he went into the water was not deep enough to drown him, but he waded on in until it covered him. Up to the hour of going to press his body had not been recovered nor his name known.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

One Man Killed and Three Seriously Injured.

An accident occurred at McKeesport, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, at 4:05 yesterday afternoon, by which four persons were injured, one of whom has since died, named Michael Shean, supposed to be from Syracuse, New York. The other three are reported but slightly injured. The accident was caused by some unknown persons having pushed a box car that was standing on a side track west of the station, so far out on the switch as to come in contact with a coach on the express train east with such violence as to crush in a part of the side of the coach, thus causing the injuries above stated. The engineer was unable to see but a short distance ahead on account of a reverse curve at that point, and he discovered that the car would not clear his train—was so close that it was impossible to stop in time to prevent the collision.

A little girl, who was getting coal at one side of the car that was struck, had her hand cut completely off. Dr. Phillips (who is the Company's Surgeon) was dispatched immediately to McKeesport, who, with two assistants, are caring for those injured. The company will use every endeavor to make them as comfortable as circumstances will permit.

WAS HE MURDERED?

Mysterious Disappearance of a Contractor—Singular Conduct of an Officer—All in the Dark.

On Saturday night at about half past twelve o'clock as Jas. McClelland and John Good were returning to their homes on Mount Washington as they passed under the iron trestle of the Pan Handle bridge, just a few yards beyond the Birmingham end of the Monongahela Suspension bridge, their attention was attracted by two men running as fast as they could from the dark side of the stone pier which supports the road.

They immediately suspected there was something wrong, when, listening for a few moments, they distinctly heard the groans of some one as in the agony of death.

They made their way to the place from whence the noise proceeded and found in a large pool of blood the mangled body of Dennis Davis, a contractor of this city whom they both knew, as he lived on Mt. Washington, beside them. The alarm was given and Officer Stemler, of the police force, came. They handed the wounded man over to the officer and started in pursuit of the two villians, who had made off in the direction of the inclined plane, but they had disappeared in the darkness. On their return to officer Stemler, he told them the man had revived and started up the hill towards his home. They immediately followed but could find no trace of him, supposing, of course, some one of the party had gone with him.

Sunday morning McClellan and Good called down to the house of Michael Davis where Dennis stopped and were surprised at not finding him. He had not reported there at all. Alarmed, they all three started on an investigation of the affair, and all day Sunday was spent in fruitless search after him. They now feel sure that, fainting from the loss of blood as he must have been, he has fallen over the bluffs from the top of Mt. Washington, if he had strength to get there, and that his body is now lying against some bush or tree on the steep side of the bluff. They visited the Mayor's office last night to obtain assistance. The conduct of officer Stemler in this case is extremely reprehensible. A bleeding, almost senseless man is taken up out of the very hands of the would be murderers, who, in the convenient dark, retreat a few steps, he is put on his trembling limbs and started off. The man had when he left this side of the river, after paying his men, some forty dollars in money, a watch and other valuables about him. The assassins had used a glass bottle to batter the man's head with, and the mornings light showed two large pools of blood on the side walk as the marks of the struggle. It seems our citizens lives are no longer safe after nightfall, especially in the districts which are poorly lighted with gas. At this particular point it is as dark as pitch the whole time, and no doubt was selected for that very quality to both rob and murder. At midnight last night the body had not been found.

FATHER KAMP, who has been officiating as pastor of St. Alphonsus' (Catholic) Church Centre Wheeling, for a time, has received a call to revisit his native land as chaplain in the Prussian army, and has departed for the scene of his labors.—*Wheeling Register*

AN OLD CITIZEN GONE.—Mr. James Sheriff, of this place, died on Tuesday last, at the age of about seventy. Through a partial blindness, as well as other pysical disabilities—it is long since the deceased was able to participate in the business of the community, although at one time he was very actively engaged in it. In 1824 he commenced business as a merchant, and throughout life was recognized as one of our most worthy and trusted citizens.—*Mercer Press.*

Our Musical Readers.

Are referred to the advertisement of the "American Organs" of Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, in another column.

Chapped Hands

And face cured by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York.

RECTIFIED JUSTICE.

What it Costs to Get One's Head Broke—And the Danger of a Man Trying to Ride in the Same Railroad Car with his Wife—A Warning to Victims.

If ever surface indications convicted anybody, certainly those brought to our notice yesterday were of that character..

W. H. Carless was brought to the watch house Saturday night by Depot Officer Johnson. Carless had come to town in the morning with his wife, who was in delicate health, her sister and his brother-in-law. They had made a few purchases and went to the Depot with their bundles, the two women and his brother-in-law going ahead and getting in the cars, Carless staying behind to purchase the tickets. When he went to get in the car he was told by the brakeman that he could not go in the same car with his wife. He remonstrated, when the brakeman called the officer and without one moments notice he was marched off to be locked up in that loathsome den called a watch house. In telling his story he showed the four car tickets that he had purchased, which he did not get time to give to his wife and the others. The wife, half distracted, had to go home, not knowing what would become of her husband.

The Mayor said he was very sorry, but would have to fine him $3, which he paid.

Another case equally as bad was that of John Fitzpatrick, a respectable citizen who lives on Wylie street. On Saturday night he was brought to the Mayor's office with his head bleeding, it having a large cut about four inches long, across the right temple. He was handed over to Captain Reed to be locked up. When the case came to be examined, officer Baker testified that he saw Fitzpatrick in front of a well known saloon on Fifth avenue, with a large crowd around him. He was the centre of attraction, so the officer laid hold of him, principal sufferer, as is customary, and lugged him to the watch house.

Fitzpatrick stated to the Mayor that he was walking past the saloon and was invited in to take a drink of ale. He went in, and after he had drank it quietly remarked that it was flat, whereupon the barkeeper walked around the counter, put his hand in his breeches pocket, pulled out a slung shot and gave it to him along side the head, at the same time shoving him out on the pavement. The Mayor told him if he could get any one at all to substantiate his story he would certainly discharge him, but as no one appeared he was compelled to fine him three dollars which he paid.

A "Talk" Between Two Wives.

"About a week after Thanksgiving," writes a lady who signs her name Emma D. Ellerson, and dates her letter "Bartlett street, Brooklyn, E. D.," "me and my friend Mrs. A. McDaren, my next door neighbor, had a serious talk about our husbands. Mine is a lithographic printer, and her's a picture-frame gilder. They had both been working over-hours, and were completely broken down, rested badly, couldn't eat, and complained of sick headache. We had heard that PLANTATION BITTERS was first-rate in such cases; so we sent for two bottles, and persuaded our husbands to try the effect. It worked like a charm; and now, after taking the Bitters for four weeks, they are both, so to speak, like new men. Their strength and health are thoroughly recruited, appetites good, spirits cheerful, and they say they can bear twice the the fatigue and inconvenience that they could a month ago. Thinking that the proprietors of such an excellent remedy have a right to know the good it is doing, I send you these lines."

"The simple purity of Sea Moss Farine, its acknowledged healthfulness, unrivaled flavor, delicacy, great convenience and economy, will win for it, as we believe it deserves, the foremost place among all articles intended for similar purposes."—Scott.

Pittsburgh vs Philadelphia.

[From The Harrisburg Topic.]

Pittsburgh is getting ahead of Philadelphia in the favor they are winning in the way of circulation of their newspapers in the Capital City. The latter has only a hundred and five miles to send its journals, yet the former, with two hundred and fifty-six miles by railroad betwen it and Harrisburg, reaches this city now with her morning dailies, at about nine o'clock, a. m., while the latter, with more dailies, cannot reach here much before one p. m. This difference between the newspaper enterprises of both the great cities of Pennsylvania, is owning entirely to the establishment of the Pacific Express on the Pennsylvania Central railroad, which makes such splendid time in capturing the Pacific travel East, as to be able to bring the Pittsburgh dailies here earlier than ever before.

Duff's College.

The aim of the business man is success, and as a means to this end a sound commercial education is a prime necessity. Much can be said of the advantages of a good business training, but a correct judgement would dictate the prudence of recommending the best mode of obtaining such education. There are various places, within the reach of this community, where a commercial training is imparted, but none have a higher reputation, than Duff's College. The institution and its able faculty are too well known to need further endorsement. Their fame is not local, but extends to the neighboring States. With an established system, perfected by years of experience, leaving out of the question testimonials and puffery, Duff's College, at the present day, stands in the front rank of those educational institutions, where a thoroughly solid as well as practical business training is imparted to the young man about preparing himself for the commercial arena. We would advise our readers to send for a circular, and convince themselves that the faculty of Duff's College comprises the head and front of the profession, and their course of training the most thorough and practical of the day.

Curry Institute.

As shown by the catalogue of this institution it now has an average attendance of over five hundred students as will be seen by the announcement elsewhere. The next term opers on the first of September. Pupils who begin the course then will be enabled to complete it by the last of June, 1871, and perhaps there is no way in which students can make a better or more paying investment than by purchasing a scholarship and taking a course of the institution, which turns out so many successful graduates. Almost all the pupils who entered last September are now employed as teachers on salaries, the amount of which for the first month fully replaces the expenditures for the year previous. There will be a deduction from the regular rates of tution in favor of all pupils who buy a scholarship during the present month. The Institute is deserving of a liberal patronage from the public.

SPECIAL NOTICES

A NEW SENSATION.
THE AROMATIC
FURNITURE POLISH.
The large and increasing sale speaks for the merits of the preparation. For sale only by
JOSEPH FLEMING, Sole Agent,
No. 81 Market Street.

ORIENTAL CREAM
Beautifies the Complexion!
Ladies who demand a par excellent article for the toilet—or home—generally use
Gourand's Oriental Cream,
Universally admitted to be the best and purest preparation in use. So say the majority of the fair sex, and their decree must be law. It is free from all deleterious ingredient, and harmless in its application. Ladie will be sure to get the genuine preparation by calling at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
No. 81 MARKET STREET.
Corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FALSE COLORS OF THE FORE top. Whenever saw the natural tinge renewed in gray hair by a hair dyer. No one. Who can distinguish the browns and blacks brought out by PHALON'S VITALIA, or SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, from Nature? No one. And mark it, it leaves no stain on the skin, and is clear and transparent, and has no sediment.
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITH field street, Pittsburgh, in back room continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

JUST OUT.
"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES," for Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, and Bronchitis. None so good, none so pleasant, none cure as quick.
RUSHTON & CO.,
10 Astor House, New York.
Use no more of those horrible tasted nauseating "BROWN CURER THINGS." dec9

CANDIDATES.

Announcements in this column Ten Dollars each to expire on the day of the meeting of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.
JAMES H. HOPKINS

FOR PROTHONOTARY.
JOHN P. HEISEL
Of East Birmingham, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.
JOHN COYLE,
Of the Thirteenth ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.
MOSES P. WALSH,
Of Chartiers township, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR CORONER.
Ald. W. N. FLEMING,
Of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER
MAJOR MAURICE WALLACE,
Of the Tenth Ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention

FOR CORONER.
T. C. RAFFERTY,
Of the Twelfth ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.
SAMUEL CAMERON,
Of the Fifteenth Ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
JAMES IRVIN,
Of the Second Ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
L. W. BAUSMAN,
Of Scott Township, subject to the rules of the Democratic Convention.

CURRY INSTITUTE,
Nos. 2 and 4 Sixth Street,
PITTSBURGH.

This Institution occupies spacious apartments on the second floor of Morgan's Buildings, corner Sixth street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, just at the end of the Allegheny Suspension Bridge. The rooms overlook the Allegheny river, and are large, airy and cheerful, and finished and furnished in good style. The Institution has been organized over ten years, and during this time it has enrolled over 2,000 pupils. Its rolls for the year just closed exhibit an attendance of over 500 students.

The plan of the school embraces three separate departments, for the accommodation of three different classes of pupils. First, a NORMAL DEPARTMENT for the education and training of Teachers of both sexes; second, a COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT for the education of pupils who wish to obtain a good common English education, or qualify themselves for the business pursuits of life; and third, a COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT for the education of young ladies who wish to take an advanced course.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE, FOR

10 months	$55	5 months	$30
9 months	50	4 months	25
8 months	45	3 months	20
7 months	40	2 months	15
6 months	35	1 month	8

The next term opens the 1st of September, and a deduction from the foregoing prices will be made in favor of pupils buying yearly scholarships on or before that time.

Pupils buying scholarships for any shorter term can afterward have them exchanged for yearly ones by paying, before the expiration of such scholarships, the difference between the price thereof and $55, thus securing to themselves the advantage of the yearly rates, in easy payments. For further particulars address the Principal.

PROF. R. CURRY, A. M.,
an22:1td&w PITTSBURGH, PA.

AVOID QUACKS.
A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street, New York City. aug20-8mw

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address,
W. H. CHIDESTER,
d 1 267 Broadway, New York.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Patrick McMasterson, late of the borough of Birmingham, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the same will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES SALISBURY, J. P.,
au5:1td&6tw Administrator.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Duff's College.
NO. 37 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
An Old and Reliable Institution!
Harper's Edition of Duff's Bookkeeping.
Used as a Text Book.
PENMANSHIP.
Instructions and Lectures Daily by Wm. H. Duff.
BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT.
Charles P. Duff, superintendent.
For Circulars address P. DUFF & SONS.

P. DUFF & SONS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
au9-tf awd & w3m No. 124 Second Avenue.

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not ever in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.
my4:TU-TH&S-1y

DYSPEPSIA.
WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetiser; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by Druggists. Price, One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.
WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.
The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VITUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drug or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetiser and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before used. It is sold by druggists and also, at all respectable saloons. Price, $1 per bottle.

EMMENAGOGUE.
Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known that will, in all cases, relieve and cure in every case. Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the health has been destructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar, or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.
Address 619 State St., Chicago.
may14:1yw

Iron City College.
Corner Penn and Sixth Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
THE MOST COMPLETE BUSINESS COLLEGE IN AMERICA.
This institution affords advantages for the thorough practical education of young and middle-aged men, possessed by no other School in the United States.
Circulars, containing full particulars, with samples of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. Address the Principals,
SMITH & COWLEY,
mh1-ea&w6m Pittsburgh, Pa.

A SURE CURE FOR PIMPLES.
I will send by return mail, on receipt of 6 cent stamps, a recipe for preparing a Genuine Vegetable Balm, which immediately removes Pimples, Freckles, Blotches, Tan, Black Worms, Moths, and all Eruptions and Impurities of the Skin, leaving it clean, with a healthy glow. Also, instructions for producing a growth of Hair on a bald head or smooth face.
F. W. TRUER, Chemist,
113 Broadway, New York.
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SMITH'S
American Organs.
Having completed an important addition to their Factory, together with improvements made necessary by their largely increased business, the Manufacturers take pleasure in informing their friends and the musical public that they are now prepared to answer orders for all the various styles of their instruments.
As their reputation has been the slow growth of twenty years, and not the result of puffery, they propose to adhere to the principles by which they succeeded, viz:

To use best materials only, without regard to price;
To insist on the highest style of work;
To combine all the elements of power, but not at the sacrifice of sweetness and delicacy;
To look for constant improvement, keeping absolute perfection in view,

With every possible facility for the production of the best work at fair rates, and guided by their long experience, the manufacturers claim that their organs **ARE NOT SURPASSED.**
For proof it is only necessary to point to their sale in England, **at double the price**, in competition with the ALEXANDER ORGAN, which, as is well known, received the first prize at the Paris Exposition.
A Thorough Comparison is Invited as to all the points of superiority claimed for these splendid instruments.
At the present rate of production, it will not be long before there will be **an Organ in every Household.**
**An elegantly Illustrated Circular, containing descriptions and prices, will be sent post-paid, on application.
S. D. & H. W. SMITH, Boston, Mass.
FOR SALE IN PITTSBURGH BY
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
au20:1td&1tw No. 136 Smithfield street.

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Drug House!
CORNER OF FOURTH AVE. AND MARKET ST.
Fine French and American Perfumes, Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Dressings, Cosmetics, Powders, Powders, Cologne, Verbena Florida, Bergamot, Rose and Orange Waters, Soaps, Fine Bathing Sponges, Turkish Bath Towels, Hair Nail, Tooth, Ear, Flesh and Clothes Brushes, Shell, Ivory, Rubber and Horn Dressing Combs; Handsome Toilet Sets; French Plate Mirrors, Saunders, Whitman Tinted Face Powders, Highly Perfumed Hatina Medicated Powder.
STRICTLY PURE
WINES, BRANDIES, BOURBON AND RYE WHISKIES, for medical purposes only.
N. B.—Physicians' prescriptions prepared at all hours.
A. Torrence & Co.

OVER $1,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.
Their Century Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet re-ttl d and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.
LORILLIARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.
The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agree ble flavor, but is of lighter body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.
As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over 10,000,000 p ckages were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

FOR SALE BY DIRCK & LEFSTROM, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 49, Sixth st. late St. Clair, Pittsburgh Pa.
A splendid Farm of 165 acres in Beaver county, Pa., about 120 acres cleared, balance in good timber, is well watered by never failing springs, has a good orchard, good buildings, within one mile of a railroad station and the Ohio river. Price $14,000.
Also, a No. 1 Farm of 127 acres in Beaver Co., Pa., within ½ mile of the Ohio river, and railroad station, about 100 acres cleared, balance in timber, land all level and first class, a new brick house, new bank barn and other out buildings in good repair, well watered by springs, good Orchard and good road to the place. Price $11,000.
Also, a good Hotel, has license and is doing an extensive business. The house contains 8 rooms, halls and cellar, also a double porch, a good frame stable for twelve horses, a good ice house and other outbuildings—all in good repair. The reason the owner offers it for sale is old age and no help. There is a bargain in this property. Price $4,000.
Also, a number of choice properties in a little village on the Ohio river, consisting of residences and large lots, ½ mile from the railroad, has a good school house. Prices low and on easy terms.
Also, a farm of 47 acres, more or less, within one half mile from Leetsdale, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., only 14 miles from the city. We will sell this in a body, or in tracts from 5 acres up, to suit the purchaser, at $200 per acre.
We have also a number of choice farms, city and suburban property too numerous to mention. Therefore to parties wishing to invest in real estate we would say to give us a call, as we are personally acquainted with the properties we offer for sale, and are able to give true statements to any party inquiring for such. We are also willing to accompany any parties wishing to look at property, such defraying delay and trouble in finding it.
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Removed in a few minutes. All operations performed without pain or bloodshed. Perfect comfort immediately! No poisonous medicine used! No sore feet after operating! ENLARGED and STIFF JOINTS treated successfully. FROST-BITE and CHILBLAINS cured in a few days. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Good city references given. Office hours from 8 a. m., to 12 m., and 1 to 5½ p. m., Sundays, 9 to 11. Remember the place.
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Have been thoroughly tested for the past thirty-eight years, and pronounced the most efficient Diuretic ever discovered. They are purely vegetable and contain no mercury. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price. 50 cents per box.
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BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS.
Price One Dollar Per Box. They are never known to fail. They can be used without detection or interference with business, and they will assuredly restore you to health. We will send a private circular on the subject of Youthful Errors, free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money, and address BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar Street, N.Y., and on receipt they will be sent, well sealed, by mail.
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If you require a reliable remedy to relieve you, and remove Irregularities or Obstructions, why not use the best? A never-failing remedy will be found in DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases. Price One Dollar Per Box.
DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS,
Four degrees stronger, are intended for married ladies in special cases. Price Five Dollars Per Box. Private circulars sent free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money in a letter and register it at the P. O. Address, BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar St., N.Y., and on receipt they will be sent well sealed by return mail. sep18:1y

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Syphilis or Venereal and Mercureal Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Female Diseases, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver complaints. Torpidity, Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver, an Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This **Sarsaparilla** is a great restorer for the strength an vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless and troubled with Nervous apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.
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CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Syphillis in all its forms. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: Blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmindfulness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore improper, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.
A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Falling, Inflamation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Ammenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dyamenorrhœa, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.
It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.
The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that give a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail in a sealed envelope for two stamps. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enables them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.
The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicine can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own labratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours, 9 A. M to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M.
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JOHN W. RIDDELL
Solicitor for Association
PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1870. jul6.6mw

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR!

ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF WEISSENBERG.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The *Journal du Baserhine* gives the following account of the battle of Weissenberg. The Seventy-fourth and Fiftieth of the line, Sixteenth battalion of foot Chasseurs, a regiment of Turcos and another of mounted Chasseurs were encamped in the environs of Weissenberg. Skirmishers sent forward to reconnoitre the frontier had not seen any enemies and did not expect an attack. In the morning at day break, suddenly a vigorous cannonade was heard and the German troops, consisting of an immense force of artillery, cavalry and infantry, showed itself on the heights of Schwiengen, the first Bavarian village on the frontier. Bombs fell upon Weissenberg and set fire to the barracks and afterwards other buildings. The men of the Fiftieth were about to take their morning meal, when the bullets began assailing them in their camps. Gen. Donay then ordered an advance and the soldiers leaving their encampment, cast down their knapsacks, which they were beginning to buckle on, and threw themselves into the fight. The French troops had thirty-six pieces of cannon, whilst the enemy had formidable artillery which sent bombs and shells into the midst of their ranks. The French soldiers sought shelter behind the farm houses near Weisenburg, but the enemy's cannon soon destroyed them, and they were borne down by the number of Germans who increased continually. The Turcos fought like lions. They charged the enemy with bayonets, but were mowed down with grape. Two regiments of the line performed prodigies of valor. Both officers and men suffered heavily.

A terrible piece of news was that of General Donay's death, which also disturbed the soldiers. He had been killed, and General Demonsmarie wounded. The Germans fired unceasingly with their numerous pieces upon the French troops in houses within range. In the midst of the battle a detachment of the line, ignorant of what was going on, arrived by rail to rejoin its regiment. The train stopped at Hagenbach, and the soldiers jumped out of the wagons, seized guns and rushed into the fight. This struggle of one against two lasted till two o'clock. The French then retired through the woods and vineyards, pursued to the last by the enemies' grape. The Turcos had previously captured eight pieces of artillery, which were retaken after a desperate combat, most murderous to themselves, but in which they destroyed half a regiment of Prussian hussars. The gunners attached to the French cannon which fell into the hands of the Prussians were all killed, after seeing their horses fall dead from the enemy, and the wheels of their carriages smashed by cannon balls. Gen. Donay was hit by two balls; one passed through his shoulder and the other struck him in the breast. The remaining general was Felix, a hero of Mexico, aid de camp to the Emperor and commander of the 7th corps d'armee.

CONDUCT OF CANROBERT HEROIC.

PARIS, August 21.—Private letters describe the conduct of Marshal Canrobert, who took part in the battle of Doncourt, as heroic in the extreme. During the entire day he placed himself in the forward lines in person, and headed the charges of the troops. His Aid de Camp, commandant Bassenard, had an arm shot off while by the Marshal's side.

HEAVY REQUISITIONS.

PARIS, August 21.—Advices from Pont-a-Mousson represent that the Prussians continue to make exorbitant requisitions. They endeavor to make 5,000 inhabitants feed 150,000 troops. The journals demand that a refusal be made by the Baltic fleet for these exactions.

Advices from Mulhouse report the Prussians entered Erskein, where they have imposed heavy requisitions for food and forage.

A number of Prussians were seen near St. Marie aux Maines.

It is also discovered that the enemy had not laid siege to Schlettstadt, between Mulhouse and Strasburg, as reported

GEN. LEBOUF.

It is reported that the battery of Mitrailleurs, which in a recent battle destroyed an entire regiment of Prussian cavalry, were under the direction of Marshall Lebouf.

BOMBARDMENT OF STRASBOURG COMMENCED.

A dispatch from Prussia which has been reproduced here announces the commencement of the bombardment of Strasbourg.

IT IS POSITIVELY DENIED

That the Emporer is at Rhiems, but preparations are being made there to receive him.

PRINCE NAPOLEON

Has again gone to Chalons.

THE EXCITEMENT OF THE PEOPLE

Of Paris last night at not receiving news from the army was intense. When the evening journals appeared, the crowds fought for the first numbers,

PROCLAMATION BY GEN. TROCHU.

To the National Guard—To the Guard Mobile—To the troops and seamen in the army of Paris—To all defenders of the Capital.—In the midst of events of the highest importance, I have been appointed Governor. The honor is great, and the peril also. I depend on your patriotism should Paris be subjected to a seige. Never was there more magnificent opportunity to prove to the world that long prosperity has not effeminated the country. You have before you the example of an army which has fought one against three. Their heroic struggle compels the admiration of all. Show by your conduct that you have feelings of profound responsibility resting upon you.

THE STATEMENT

Of Count Paliko that the French had won a victory on the 18th and drove the Prussian's into the quarries of Joumont, is repeated from other sources.

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM

Is reported at Joumont.

The Bourse fell to-day in anticipation of the pressed issue of a loan of 750,000,000 francs to-morrow.

FALSE DISPATCHES.

The Prussian dispatches claiming victory in the battle of the sixteenth are false.

GENERAL L'ADMIRAULT

Came up at five o'clock in the afternoon with fresh troops and crushed the Prussians, and corps of 30,000 of the enemy was withdrawn from the road from Epinal to Metz.

A DEPUTY

To the Corps Legislatif to-day announced to persons collected near the Chamber that the Prussians entered Chattellon-Sur-Marme. This movement would indicate that the Prussians are marching on Paris by way of Lezaune. The presses says Trochu has removed the interdiction on the journals *Reville*, *Rappel* and *Clocke*.

THE TRIAL

Of the rioters of the Boulevard Villette commenced yesterday.

It is now reported that

PRINCE NAPOLEON

Has gone to Italy on an important mission. He passed through here yesterday.

GEN. BALTAID,

Wounded at Gravelatte, is recovering.

The raptidity with which the Government accumulates stores is wonderful, nor does the activity diminish.

SCARCITY OF NEWS.

BERLIN, August 21—Noon.—It is officially stated that the only important news received since the action at Rezonville is that the French have withdrawn all their forces into the fortifications of Metz.

THE PRUSSIANS REPULSED.

PARIS, August 21.—The *De Bats* says that at the battle of Jonmont, referred to by Count Palikao in his statement yesterday, says one French regiment held in check the Prussian force, thus enabling Bazaine to retreat a flank movement and repulse the enemy with great loss.

FRENCH LOSSES.

PONT-A-MOUSSON, August 21.—via LONDON.—Prisoners still pour in. Last night there arrived 2,000 privates and 36 officers. To-day more soldiers and 54 officers were brought in, among the latter General Plimbeus. The loss of the French during the past week cannot be less than 50,000 killed, wounded, and missing. At Caurseil, and Vionville, and Gravelotte they are known to have lost 15,000 in each battle, including in the latter 4,000 prisoners.

SAXON TROOPS.

DRESDEN, August 21.—The Saxon troops engaged in the battle of Rezonville fought all the afternoon, and met with complete success, taking many prisoners. The second, third, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth army corps and the Prussian guards bore the brunt of the battle.

(Times special.)

ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLES OF THE FOURTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH INSTANTS.

PARIS, August 20.—Monadnock returned this morning from Metz. He witnessed the battles of the 14th and 16th, and states that the Prussian loss was immense and the effect of the mitrailleuse was terrific. In the course of the attack on Sunday, Gen. Bazaine massed the Ochind infantry, when the enemy was forming in squares, and mowed the latter down like corn. The Prussians asked a second armistice to bury their dead, which is estimated ten times more numerous than the French. The action was very severe and lasted four hours, being closed only by night. The repulse of the Prussians is complete. The Prussian officers who buried the dead admitted ten Prussians dead to one Frenchman. The loss, according to Manasnoch is under 3,000. The action of the sixteenth took place on the heights south-west of Metz. It began at 9 o'clock a. m., and continued until dark. The French is loss twelve thousand and the Prussians will probably be double that. The repulse of the latter is complete, leaving to the united French army the road open to Chalons. With reinforcements they hope to be able to deliver a battle to them. The Prussiuns cannot besiege any place, as they have no siege artillery. Monadnock was put outside of Metz on the 17th, and saw 5,000 wounded French and some Prussian prisoners brought into Metz, and a large train of the same sent to Thionville.

THE PRUSSIAN WOUNDED.

An Englishman just returned from Germany states that long trains of wounded Prussians are constantly on their way to Berlin, producing great consternation in the minds of the people. The Prussian losses were larger than the whole French force yet in action.

BRUSSELS, August 21—Noon.—It is believed England and Italy have determined to intervene jointly to save Paris and Austria, and the concurrence is momentarily expected.

RUMORED ENGAGEMENTS.

PARIS, August 20.—Noon.—There is nothing yet from the front. Rumors are current of an engagement between Canrobert and Prince Frederick Charles. Also, that the Prince Royal has penetrated France as far as Vitry le Francias, 19 miles southeast of Chalons, and had an engagement with the forces under McMahon.

Advices from Chalons are encouraging. They show the presence there of a large, well appointed force, which, combining with that of Bazaine, must effect much. Bazaine, whose retreat the Prussians say they have stopped, is, on the contrary, in a position enabling him to support the French either at Metz or Verdun, according to circumstances. He still keeps his plans and movements profoundly secet.

THE GAULOIS

Publishes a letter flom Luneville to-day, relating to the excessive requisition imposed on the French by the army of the Prince Royal. Demands beyond the power of the inhabitants are harshly insisted upon, and many needless acts committed, such as the people will take deadly revenge for should the Prussians be forced to retreat. We are now assured that the forests of Boulogne and Vincennes will only be cut down in case of the loss of a battle in the campaign which will render the march on Paris possible by the enemy. Palikao decided on this in the Council of Ministers to-day.

THE PARIS JOURNALS

Notice as significant that whereas Berlin was illuminated for what King William called the victories of the 14th and 16th, the Bourse at Berlin fell two francs.

PRUSSIANS FIRING ON SURGEONS.

There is bitter comment here on the action of the Prussians in continuing to fire upon surgeons in the field who are helping the wounded. The Prussians have also captured and sent away a sanitary ambulance.

HORSES SEIZED.

Fifteen hundred horses belonging to the Paris Omnibus Company have been seized and are now being employed on the fortifications.

MOVEMENTS OF THE DEAD EMPEROR.

PARIS, August 20.—The *Presse* to-day has the following relative to the movements of the Emperor since he left Metz on the 14th: He and his suite have traversed all the villages where combats have taken place since the battles around Metz began. He was at Longueville on the 14th, and at Gravellotte on the 15th. In the latter neighborhood the Prussians were hidden at several points, and the Emperor had barely passed through when sharp fighting commenced. Several French regiments had to be detailed to protect him on his way. Next day he passed through Conflans, breakfasted at Etain and slept at Verdun. Only a few moments after he left Etain a Prussian major breakfasted at the same place on his way from Verdun to Chalons. The Emperor passed in plain view of the enemy's pickets. To-day he is Rheims.

MORE OF THE PARIS RIOTERS ARRESTED.

PARIS, August 20.—Many more arrests have been made of persons suspected of complicity in the Villette affair. Large quantities of arms have also been found. Six of the accused will be brought before a council of war to-morrow. They are now under military guard.

AN EXPLANATION.

PARIS, August 20.—General Trochu has written a letter to the journals explaining what he meant, in his recent proclamation, by the people taking the law into their own hands. "Perhaps a better expression would have been, when the forces of the ramparts must themselves arrest malefactors."

FRENCH LOAN.

A national loan is to be announced on Monday. The emission will commence on Tuesday at 60 francs.

The town of Forbach, between Saargueulines and Bitsche, has a garrison of 7,000 strong.

A French loan of 1,000,000,000 francs has been announced.

THE LONDON PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

LONDON, August 20.—The special war correspondence of the English press is a sad failure.

COMPLAINT.

PARIS, August 20.—There is some complaint because of the order issued requiring all military telegrams to be securely enveloped.

VISIT TO THE FORTIFICATIONS.

M. Thiers, together with Gen. Trochu, La Tour and others, visited the fortifications to-day, after which they held a long conference.

MANUFACTURE OF ARMS.

The various manufacturers of arms throughout France are working with extreme diligence. They send daily to the Government large quantities of arms, the purpose being to equip all who wish to go to the front.

THE SEINE GARDE MOBILE

Has returned from Chalons, and is now encamped at St. Maur Vincent.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

There were two Councils of Ministers yesterday at the Tuilleries. General Trochu was present on both occasions.

LETTER FROM GEN. TROCHU.

General Trochu to-day publishes a letter explaining how he desires to aid the people. He says: "The idea of maintaining order by force of the bayonet and sword in Paris, which is so agitated and given up to grief, fills me with horror and disgust. The maintainance of order by the ascendancy of patriotism fully expressed by the knowledge of the evident danger of the country fills me with hope and security. But this problem is arduous and I cannot solve it alone, but I can with the aid of those having such sentiments. That is what I term moral aid. The moment may arrive when malefactors seeing us defending the city will seek to pillage. These the honest must seize. The error of all the Governments I have ever known is to consider force the ultimate power. The only decisive power on the moment of danger, is moral force."

DEATH OF AN ARMY CHAPLAIN.

Abbe Vuvron, the Chaplain of the army of the Rhine, died on the field at Reichakater.

THE JOURNAL "DES DE BATS"

Repels English mediation as premature. To fight not to parly is their duty. Now France has victories daily peace discussions will therefore soon be possible.

RECAPITULATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OF THE RIVAL ARMIES.

LONDON, August 20.—The following recapitulation of the army movements of the past few days is received here to-day from Paris: On Sunday the 14th inst., Marshal Bazaine established a temporary line of defense on the right bank of the Moselle between Faulxuemont and Etangs, along the river Nier. After Metz was fully garrisoned and provisioned the Marshal retired to the left bank of the Moselle, where he was attacked by Prince Frederick Charles, who, with 70,000 men, assailed his rear, commanded by Generals De Caen and L'Admirault. The Prussians were unable to break the French line, but detained its retreat for some hours, and were at length repulsed with an enormous loss. A part of the Prussian army came within range of the guns of Fort St. Quentin, commanded by General Changarnier, and was mowed down mercilessly by the French artillery. After this battle the Prussians sent a flag of truce and asked for an armistice in order to bury their dead and succor their wounded. The request was granted.

On Monday the 15th, Bazaine passed the Moselle with his army undisturbed. Next day Prince Frederick Charles having also passed the Moselle with his principal force, attacked the French right at Gravelotte and Vionville, at the same time that the first Prussian army, under Steinmetz, advanced obliquely from the northeast to the southwest toward the French center and left at Doncourt. A severe battle ensued here. The Prussians endeavored to envelope the French on the north and east and draw them back on the third Prussian army under the Prince Royal, which was then advancing from Bas le Duc. French heroism alone baffled this plan, which, if successful, would have left France without any other defenders than the levies in Chalons. Bazaine's fight on Tuesday, the 16th, defeated, or modified rather, the attempt. The Prussian army has been badly punished.

THE PRUSSIAN RESERVES.

LONDON, August 20.—The Prussian reserves in readiness at various posts amount to 200,000 men.

The story started by the Paris *Pairie*, that Prince Frederick Charles had been wounded, is untrue.

The confidence expressed generally in Germany in the result of the war, strengthens American bonds both here and in Frankfort.

"THE BLOOD OF THE MARTYS IS THE SEED OF THE CHURCH."

BERLIN, August 20.—The official organ says to-day: Although Germany is losing the noblest sons she has, it is a comfort to know that the war is not in vain; that it is one against a race known to our forefathers as full of arrogance and insolence, which has robbed us for our fairest provinces. God will enable our King to establish durable peace in mid Europe in the shape of a united Germany, the keystone of true morality and freedom.

BAZAINE'S DEFEAT DENIED BY COUNT PALIKAO.

PARIS, August 20.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day, Count de Palikao made the following statement: The Prussians asserted that they were victorious on the 18th. I affirm the contrary. I have communicated a dispatch to several of the deputies showing that three Prussian Army Corps united and attacked Marshal Bazaine. They were repulsed and driven into the quarries of Jaumont. My reserve about this dispatch will be understood. We are now actively completing the fortifications of Paris; in a few days all will be assured.

BAZAINE'S ARMY CUT OFF FROM PARIS.

PONT-A-MOUSSON, August 19, via BERLIN, August 20.—Yesterday the Prussians won a victory near Gravelotte. The French were expelled from every position they held, thrown back upon Metz, and confined to a narrow territory around that fortification. They are completely cut off from Paris. The Twelfth Prussian Army Corps holds the railway from Metz to Thionville. The Prussian losses were heavy.

THE SITUATION COMPREHENDED AND FAIRLY PRESENTED.

PARIS, August 20.—The *Constitutionael* to-day says: Our reverses at first surprised and frightened us. We started for victory reliantly. We have received a hard lesson. We found the enemy more powerful than we expected, and ourselves not as ready as we were taught to believe. The evil is not without remedy. We were mistaken at first, but we shall use all our means now. Under the painful experience we have realized we will assemble our forces and repair our faults. If any consolation be possible in our reverses, it is the thought how great the peril our brave and impetuous army would have run had we invaded. Where would we now have been if the battles in the Vosges had been fought near Coblentz or Mayence? We may now successfully resist because we are near our resources. We are on the defensive, but we are on our own grounds. Could the man who directs the Prussian army have foreseen that we were so ready to repair our errors and so determined to repel invasion, he would have awaited, and the Prussian army were less compromised.

EXPULSION OF THE NAPOLEONITES.

LONDON, August 20.—Private letters from Paris predict a certain rising of the populace; the expulsion of the Napoleonists from France; the creation of Trochu dictator, and the eventual restoration of the Orleanists.

INSUBORDINATION OF THE GARDE MOBILE.

The reported insubordination of the Garde Mobile, at Chalons, is confirmed. Insulting cries were made against the Emporer and his officers, and the worst spirit was manifested. The whole Garde are to be transferred to Paris and scattered among the troops on the fortifications.

FIGHTING AT CHALONS.

NANCY, August 20:—The Crown Prince is reported to have reached Vitry yesterday. There are rumors of fighting at Chalons to-day. Bazaine has been driven to Metz, his army invested and there can be no escape for it from capitulation.

CONSTERNATION IN PARIS.

(Herald Special.)

PARIS, August 20.—The utmost consternation prevailed in the city this afternoon when the first intelligence of the defeat and entrapment of Bazaine's army was made known. The scenes that followed in the Boulvards beggars description. An immense crowd surrounded the Chambers with loud expressions of anger. The hopeful statements of the Ministers, especially Montaubans' assertion that the concentration of the French armies had been effected, and the dispatches read purporting to have been Bazaine's were openly charged to have been concocted in Paris.

A report has been circulated of the intended abdication of Napoleon in favor of his son with the Empress as Regent.

Revolutionary demonstrations are being made in the District Moutmartre. All sorts of rumors are afloat asserting a change in the Ministry and the accession of M. Thiers and other Orleanists to power. Another is to the effect that the Emperor has applied to Austria and Italy for succor.

The active preparations of Trochu are effective. The garrison of the capital will number eighty thousand men detached for forts, thirty thousand custom house men, two regiments, the first guard, twenty regiments of infantry. One battalion of foot and Chasseurs form a division of 18,000; 8,000 sailors are already enrolled, and 3,000 more are on their way.

ENTHUSIASM IN BERLIN.

LONDON, August 20.—At Berlin to-day the republication of the King's dispatch announcing the defeat of Bazaine created tremendous enthusiasm. The whole population were in the streets; flags were everywhere displayed; churches were thrown open, and thanksgiving services held. Thousands of citizens assembled outside of the royal palace, congratulating the Queen with deafening cheers.

BAZAINE ATTEMPTS TO CUT HIS WAY THROUGH BUT FAILS.

LONDON, August 20—Evening.—A dispatch to the Prussian Embassy here reports that Marshal Bazine made a desparate effort at daybreak to cut through the Prussian lines. After three hours fighting he was repulsed with tremendous loss and again driven within Metz.

ALSEN REINFORCED.

COPENHAGEN, August 20—Since monday Alsen has been largely reinforced by landwehr regiments.

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH.

BERLIN, August 20.—The Queen has received the following dispatch from King William, near Rezanville, August 18, 9 P. M.:

The French army was attacked to-day west of Metz. Its position was very strong. My command, after a combat of nine hours' duration, totally routed the French forces, interrupted their communications with Paris, and threw them back upon Metz.

RUMOR OF THE DEATH OF NAPOLEON.

LONDON, August 20.—A rumor is current here of the sudden death of the Emperor Napoleon. It is asserted confidently by some, but is to be accepted with distrust. Apoplexy is named as the cause of his death.

GREAT BATTLE AT REZANVILLE—THE FRENCH ROUTED.

BERLIN, August 20—8 A. M.—Dispatches of great importance have been received from the army headquarters in the field this morning. The following telegraphic dispatch has just been received:

A great battle was fought at Rezanville on Thursday. The action was opened on Wednesday, and at the termination of the day our army occupied a strong position upon the field. On the morning of Thursday the battle was renewed. The French were commanded by Marshal Bazaine, and fought desperately. Our troops sustained their assaults firmly. The contest was fierce and prolonged. The battle was opened at eight o'clock in the morning, and for ten hours the action raged furiously. At nightfall the French, under Marshal Bazaine, were totally defeated.

THE LO OF BOTH SIDES

Was forty thousand in killed and wounded. We have taken many cannon and a great number of French prisoners. The King of Prussia commanded and directed the movements of the German army throughout the battle.

DISPATCH FROM KING WILLIAM.

BERLIN, August 20, 10 A. M.—King William of Prussia, from the headquarters of the victorious Prussian army upon the battle field, has telegraphed the following account of the battle to Queen Augusta, which was received this morning: "Headquarters of the Prussian armies in the field, Rezanville, Thursday evening, August 18: We are again victorious. The French, who were occupying a strong position to the west of Metz, were to-day attacked under my leadership. Our troops went steadily into action and fought splendidly. After a battle lasting over nine hours, we dislodged the enemy from his base and completely defeated him. Communication with Paris has been cut. I have established my headquarters on the field of battle.

[Signed] "WILLIAM."

LETTER FROM THE POPE TO KING WILLIAM.

LONDON, August 19.—The following is the letter of the Pope to the King of Prussia:

Your Majesty—In the present grave circumstances it may appear unusual to receive a letter from me, but as the Vicar on earth of God, and peace, I cannot do less than offer my mediation. It is my desire to witness the cessation of warlike preparations and to stop the evil and their inevitable consequences. My mediation is that of a sovereign whose small domain excites no jealousy; who inspires confidence by the moral and religious influence he personifies. May God lend an ear to my wishes, and listen also to those I form for your Majesty, to whom I would be united in the bonds of charity.

Given at the Vatican, July 22, 1870.

[Signed] PIUS.

The postscript adds: I have written identically to the Emperor.

REPLY OF THE KING.

The King's reply is as follows: Most August Pontiff, I am not surprised, but profoundly moved at the touching words traced by your hand. They cause the voice of good and peace to be heard. How could my heart refuse to listen to so powerful an appeal. God witnesses that neither I nor my people desired or provoked war, and obeying the sacred duties which God imposes on sovereigns and nations, we take up the sword and defend the independence and honor of our country, and are ready to lay it down the moment those treasures are secure. If your Holiness could offer me from him who so unexpectedly declared war, assurances of a sincerely pacific disposition and guarantees against a similar attempt upon the peace and tranquility of Europe, it will not be I that will refuse to receive them from your venerable hands, united as I am with you in Christian charity and sincere friendship.

[Signen.] WILLIAM.

THE SIEGE OF STRASBURG ABANDONED.

PARIS, August 19.—The *Le Parlement* asserts that the siege of Strasburg is abandoned, but the statement has not been confirmed.

LETTERS FROM ROME

Report that General Charette, commander of the Papal forces at Vitubo, imagining that the Italian army would attack him has demanded that the passages of the Tiber be immediately fortified, especially at Orte, at which point the railway from Florence enters the Papal territory. The police authorities of Rome announce that all strangers living in the city, and within four miles of the walls, must obtain permits of residence, and that without such papers they are liable to expulsion. This precaution is taken to prevent the emissaries of Italy from entering the city and creating trouble.

LATER DISPATCH FROM KING WILLIAM.

LONDON, August 20.—Following is the official dispatch of King William, dated Rezanville, Thursday evening: "We have defeated the French, under Bazaine, after a battle which lasted ten hours. There were forty thousand killed and wounded. The garrison was taken prisoners. I commanded. The defeat of the French is complete.

WILLIAM."

PRUSSIAN VICTORY ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, August 20, 11 A. M.—A great Prussian victory is announced. The particulars will be forwarded soon.

BOMBARDMENT OF STRASBURG.

LONDON, August 20.—The bombardment of the city of Strasburg, from a point near Kiel, began on Friday morning and continued till noon, when it was suspended for two hours. The return fire of the garrison was almost harmless.

COMMUNICATION DESTROYED.

MUNICH, August 20, 8 P. M.—A bloody battle occured to-day between Gravelotte and Reginsville. The French were repulsed and driven back on Metz. All communication between Metz and Paris has been destroyed.

THE FIFTEEN DAYS' GRACE.

LONDON, August 20.—The fifteen days' grace, in respect to the blockade, applies only to departing vessels. The re establishment of German control in Elsace and Lothringen, is thought probable by the *Examiner*, and it is thought by the Duke of Baden will be Sovereign, and the capital removed from Carlsrue to Strasburg.

"THE PEOPLE HAVE GIVEN YOU MY REPLY."

PARIS, August 20—A Prussian officer with a flag of truce on Friday, demanded the surrender of Strasbourg. He was received with the shouts of the populace, "We shall never surrender." The commander of Strasbourg then dismissed the Prussian with the words, "The people have given you my reply."

BAZAINE VICTORIOUS—THE FRENCH CERTAIN TO WIN—REJOICING IN PARIS.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Gaillardet telegraphs to the French *Courier Des Etats Unis* as follows: Paris, August 19—Evening—Dispatches of Marshal Bazaine, and confirmation of our success brought daily by officers arriving from the army, have reassured the most timid to-day. We no longer hope for success, but are certain that we shall obtain it. The Bourse itself, sensitive and selfish, shares the general feeling. Rentes are quoteed at sixty-four francs, seventy-five centimes. I await before forming any definite opinion of the news from Chalons; that is the knotty point of the situation. The army just organized by General Trochu numbers two hundred and fifty thousand men, of whom one-third are regular troops, and the remaining two-thirds are composed of reserves, garde Mobile, who have been carefully drilled and disciplined, and stimulated by the example of the veteran soldiers operating with them they will certainly accomplish wonders. At present, Trochu is reorganizing the army for the defence of the capital. The tasked is difficult when one remembers that there have been collected during the last three days, sixty thousand national guards and firemen of the suburbs knowing very little about the handling of arms. Meauwhile, corps are being formed. Experience is working its lessons, and everybody is at his post. If the enemy comes, he will meet a warm reception before he gets to Paris. Between the Seine and the Maire, under the walls of the capitol itself, there is being formed and entrenched camp, already occupied by one division of the Regular Army. The appearance of Paris at this time might well remind one, saving the barricades, of the day after the insurrection of June, 1848. The National Guards and the troops *en route* for the front, are encamped in the streets, on the places, and in public gardens. The people of Paris are grouped at their favorite points in the interior and exterior of the boulevards discussing the news with animation. The headquarters of General Trochu are at the Champs Elysee; and, as once before, under Cavaignac, the fate of Paris is entirely in the hands of her military savior.

LITTLE IS SAID OF THE EMPEROR.

at this time. He is believed to be at Bheims, where also is the Prince Imperial. Yesterday General Trochu called a meeting at his headquarters of all the general officers charged with important commands. To them he gave instructions that they were to be rigid so far as relates to the enemy's spies, who have increased in numbers hereabouts. Any such taken will be tried by court-martial within twenty-four hours.

The woods of Boulogne and Vincennes are to be sacrificed. The trees are to be made into abbatis to hinder the approaches to fortifications. The Parisians do not relish this measure, but it is said to be absolutely necessary.

Beyond the preparations for the defense of Paris there is nothing important to mention. Bazaine continues his retreat successfully, inflicting upon the enemy enormous losses. I am told that since Sunday there have been more than fifty thousand killed and wounded on both sides. News concerning the movements of MacMahon and the troops of the former army of the Rhine is not permitted to be made public. We have had

FALSE JOY.

The minister of war announced yesterday evening to the Corps Legislatif that the Prussian regiment of white cuirassiers, commanded by Bismarck, had been cut to pieces near Schlestadt. We naturally supposed its colonel had fallen gloriously at the head of his soldiers, but late information is to the effect that Bismarck had not yet joined his regiment, and the Parisians are disappainted.

STORY DENIED.

MADRID, August 20.—The story that the French Empress sent her valuables here is denied.

TRIP POSTPONED.

LONDON, August 20.—Gladstone, in view of the crisis in Europe has postponed his trip to Scotland. He remains in London.

UNCONTRADICTED.

Rumors of the death of the French Emperor at Rhems, under a surgical operation, which have been circulated here all day is still uncontradicted.

ENGLISH ABUSE OF FRANCE.

LONDON, August 20.—The Dublin *Nation* accuses the British Ministry and press of hostility to France. The *Irishman* says: "If ever the sun of victory should shine again on the drooping standard of the Emperor, after this shock of war, he will be bound by every sacred tie to pay England for her bitter abuse and malignity for which he is her debtor now."

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Lecture of Archbishop Purcell.

From the lecture of Archbishop Purcell, on the dogma of Papal Infallibility, delivered at Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, on Sunday evening, and which fills nearly three columns of yesterday's *Enquirer*, we take the following:

BISHOP DOMENEC.

Another of your Bishops made use of the same ample liberty, the Bishop of Pittsburgh. He refuted the representation that our Catholics of America are not properly instructed, for if they were they would not deny Papal infallibility. That Bishop was opposed to the principle and to the definition of infallibility, strenuously and conscientiously opposed to it. He indignantly replied to the statement I have referred to, by saying that our American Catholics are better instructed than the Italians. He was told to be cautious. But I think he uttered a great truth. [Applause.] He did not want to disparage the Italians, but at the same time he would not consent to allow such a thing to be said of American Catholics, who I can say with truth, are the best instructed portion, in my opinion, of the Catholic world. [Applause.]

OUR'S THE BEST FORM OF GOVERNMENT

But I wrote out my discourse on Civil Government, and, as we were advised to do, I sent a copy of it to the archives of the Council, there to remain. And in that discourse I took occasion to show that ours is, I believe, the best form of human government [applause]; that the source of power is placed by God in the people [applause]; that Kings rule for their benefit, and that they were not created for the benefit of Kings [applause]; that the Church of God has no need of kingly patronage or protection; that for the first three hundred years of her history she managed to prosper and arrive at spiritual supremacy without the aid of Kings, and in despite of them; that while she was persecuted, she throve and prospered, and that the blood of martyrs has everywhere been the seed of the Church. I believe it would have been a happy thing for the Church if Kings had never pretended to be her nursery father. I spoke then of America; that our civil Constitution gave perfect liberty to every denomination of Christians, that it looked with equal favor on them all, and that I verily believed this better for the Catholic religion than if she was the object of the State's special patronage and protection. All we want is a free field and no favor. Truth is mighty and will prevail, and as we are here, side by side, with every sect and denomination of Christians among us, it is for the people to judge which of us is right, which of us teaches that which is most conformable to the Holy Scriptures, and then, if they approve our religion, let them embrace it, and if not, reject it. I believe this to be the best theory, and I illustrated what I said by contrasting the condition of Catholics in all the nations of Europe with the condition of the American Catholics. I showed that in Spain the Catholic religion is persecuted; that in Portugal the Catholic religion is persecuted, and even the Sisters of Charity driven out of it; that in Italy, monks and sisters and religious people were pitilessly driven away from their homes; that the monastery of Monte Casino, the home of science, for which a voice was raised even in the British Parliament—why, I had even seen that destroyed by a nominally Catholic fiend. I showed all these contrasts.

THE CHURCH INFALLIBLE AND NOT AFRAID OF THE TRUTH.

The Archbishop also next read an extract from a paper published in Pittsburgh, which spoke of the same interview, and of his being announced to speak to the public next Sunday night in regard to the position taken by him in the Ecumenical Council. If he did, the paper says, he would be pretty sure to make a muddle of it; he was introducing the discussion of the question into an arena where it could produce no possible good. This he (the Archbishop) said he considered false doctrine, as the truth must be known; the Church was not afraid of the truth. He further said that he came here to proclaim the personal infallibility of the Pope in his own words. He was a true Roman Catholic, as he had said here, as he had written in his letters to the Pope, as he had proclaimed in the Council, and as he had affirmed in Cincinnati and elsewhere in this country. In his discussion with Mr. Campbell he had indicated the infallibility of the Church in the strongest language, and with the strongest arguments of which he was not now going back of all that he had hitherto said upon the subject.

INFALLIBILITY IN CERTAIN EVENTS.

If the Pope, for instance, were to say that the belief in God is false, you would not be obliged to believe him; or if he were to deny the rest of the creed, "I believe in Christ," &c. The idea but serves to show you the fullness with which the subject has been considered, and the ample thought given to every possibility. If he denies any dogma of the church held by every true believer, he is no more Pope than either you or I, and so in this respect this dogma of Infallibility amounts to nothing [applause] as an article of temporal government or cover for heresy.

CONCLUSION.

He then proceeded to read the text of the dogma of infallibility, translating it from the original as he read, and commenting occasionally thereon. He said that it was well that he should proclaim the last words of the Pope in defining the doctrine of infallibility.

He prefaced the reading with these words: "I want the editors of the newspapers, and the reporters here present, to send it on the wings of the press, north, south, east and west, that I, John B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati, am one of the most faithful Catholics that ever swore allegiance to Rome." His Grace said in conclusion:

The Bishops were many of them afraid that outside influences would be brought to bear on the Church, and very often they said, "It is not the Pope with the white cassock that we have to fear, but certain *papaneros*, or ecclesiastics, who dress in black cassocks, who may influence the Pope and make him say what they please." But wherever there are men there will be vices and defects. One day, after I had said mass—and here let me say that this was a great honor, as we could not all say mass, and besides this the Pope further did me the honer of selecting me for Assistant Officiate on Ash Wednesday, which shows that I was not an object of distrust and suspicion This day, I say I went to take breakfast with a Roman Bishop. And here let me whisper to you that there was a room where you could get coffee, or soup, or claret wine, and it was even reported that a Spanish Bishop used to smoke cigarettes there. Such was the tender care the Holy Father took of his children that he provided all these things for us after five or six hours of solemn session in that very disagreeable hall. On this occasion, which was the only time I took there, I chatted with this prelate fully an hour, and he told me that there were traitors even in Rome. He mentioned, too, that a prelate of the Vatican once said to the Holy father: "I wish the Piedmontese had possession of Rome for twenty-four hours." "Why do you wish that?" said the Holy Father. "Because you would then see masks fall from many faces," was the reply. So the Holy Father has to watch as well as pray, and he has sometimes to be even a little distrustful of those who pretend to be his officious minions, and who tell him things they should not. But, my dear friends, as I have said, wherever there are men there will be defects and vices. And wherever will you find in history anything to compare with the absolute freedom from vice, and error, and crime, and disorder, such as you will find in the Catholic Church, by the Pope, whom God has now placed over her. In the tenth century there were persons who had political power in Rome, and were thrust into the chair of St. Peter, but God soon trust them away. And if you are ever called to answer this argument against your Church, you can say that in the genealogy of Jesus Christ there were very bad men, and as that did not make Jesus Christ bad, so in the pontificial succession, also, there were a few bad men, but that did not make the pontificial succession vicious. And beyond this we can see the Church going on her safe and glorious course for eighteen hundred years, amid all sorts of dangers and persecutions, to glorious immortality. Or, to take another image, we can see the bark, guided by Christ and his vicars, riding through the winds and waves, and gone to reach at last the haven of refuge with its precious freight of immortal souls.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

M'Keesport Delegate Convention.

By reference to the call for the Allegheny county Democratic Convention it will be seen that the Chairman has, by the power vested in him by the Committee, designated the School House in M'Keesport in which the election for delegates in that borough will be held.

AMONG the oldest native inhabitants of Allegheny county may be mentioned our venerable friend, Mr. Casper Reel, who was born near what is now Perrysville, on the 22d of January, 1798, and who is now verging close upon his seventy-third year He has clung tenaciously throughout his life to the spot of his birth, and his comfortable farm house is located within a stone's throw of the cabin where he was born. He has seen the wilderness of the frontier change into a populous city, and the centre of iron manufactures of the Western Hemisphere, if not of the world. On the very places where he gathered nuts and hunted game in the days of his boyhood are now located the largest iron mills of the country, employing thousands of hands, with millions of dollars invested in them. He has always been a Democrat *sans peur et sans reproche*, and a supporter of THE POST. He is widely known and respected, and bids fair to enjoy life for many years to come.

The Pittsburgh Turnbezirk—The Festivities in Cleveland.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* has the following:

The Turners of the Pittsburgh District, comprising the Societies of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Birmingham, Johnstown, Wheeling, Akron, Detroit, Lawrenceville and Cleveland, have again selected Cleveland as the place to hold their biennial festival. The Cleveland Turnverein, entrusted with the arrangements for the occasion, have selected the 28th, 29th and 30th of August for the festival. The guests will arrive on the nine o'clock P. M. train at the depot, from whence they will be escorted by a torchlight procession to the headquarters, Turners' Hall, on Ohio street.

On Sunday the guests will be taken on an excursion on Lake Erie. In the evening a grand concert and gymnastic exhibition will be given by the Turners of the district at the Central Rink. The proceeds of this go to the fund for the wounded in the war with France.

Monday will be the gala day. A grand procession of the different Singing Societies, Lodges and Turners will form on Superior street at nine o'clock, and will march to Haltnorth's Garden, where the gymnastic exercises for prizes will commence. In the afternoon the President of the day will welcome the guests, and Dr. J. Mayer will deliver an address. Prize running and leaping and other popular games and dancing will be the order of the day.

On Thursday evening there will be a grand ball at Central Rink, with the distribution of prizes to the victors.

White Men Need Not Apply.

Editor of the Post.

Some days ago Mr. Isaac Keefer, of Leechburg, Armstrong county, was engaged by Wm. Park to do several months work. He made his arrangements, and when he reported that he was ready to commence, according to the contract, he was informed by said Park that his services were not neeeded, as he had engaged a negro to do it. Of course Pork votes the Radical ticket.

DANIEL W. KEEFER.

Lawrence County Radical Nominations.

The Republicans, on Saturday, nominated the following ticket: Congress, J. B. Donley; Assembly, S. D. Clark, Alex. Moore; Sheriff, James Davis; Register and Recorder, James Crowl; Commissioner, James Leisure; Jury Commissioner, Jas. M'Cune. This is the ticket the ring labored to have nominated.

Congressional Nomination.

Hon. C. W. Gilfillan was yesterday renominated for Congress in the Twentieth Pennsylvania District by the Radical Conferees, who have been in session for ten days at Stoneboro, and whose proceedings have not heretofore been given to the public. It must have been a dreadful struggle for the loaves and fishes that kept them quarreling over the nomination so long. Messrs. Dick and Achre, not having the advantage of a recent term in Congress, no doubt run out of ammunition and surrendered.

"Stealing From Old Neptune."

The patent method by which Carrageen or Irish Moss is converted into Sea Moss Farine, is a very laborious and complicated one. The raw material is first deprived of its bitterness by repeated washings. It is then carefully picked over by hand and desiccated—in other words, deprived of all moisture—after which it is passed through a series of mills and other apparatus, by which it is cleansed from every impurity, and pulverized and concentrated, without being robbed of its refreshing ocean flavor. Having been thus manipulated and put up in convenient packages, it is ready for conversion into such Blanc Mange, Puddings, Creams, Gruels, Cream Pies, Soups, Sauces, &c, as are not producible with any other material, however expensive.

A "Talk" Between Two Wives.

"About a week after Thanksgiving," writes a lady who signs her name Emma D. Ellerson, and dates her letter "Bartlett street, Brooklyn, E. D.," "me and my friend Mrs. A. McDaren, my next door neighbor, had a serious talk about our husbands. Mine is a lithographic printer, and her's a picture-frame gilder. They had both been working over-hours, and were completely broken down, rested badly, couldn't eat, and compained of sick headache. We had heard that PLANTATION BITTERS was firstrate in such cases; so we sent for two bottles, and persuaded our husbands to try the effect. It worked like a charm; and now, after taking the Bitters for four weeks, they are both, so to speak, like new men. Their strength and health are thoroughly recruited, appetites good, spirits cheerful, and they say they can bear twice the the fatigue and inconvenience that they could a month ago. Thinking that the proprietors of such an excellent remedy have a right to know the good it is doing, I send you these lines."

"The simple purity of Sea Moss Farine, its acknowledged healthfulness, unrivaled flavor, delicacy, great convenience and economy, will win for it, as we believe it desrves, the foremost place among all articles intended for similar purposes."—*Sun.*

Chapped Hands

And face cured by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., No. 63 Wood street:

GOLD	113⅝
United States 6s, 1881	114⅝
" " 5-20s, 1862	112
" " 5-20s, 1864	111
" " 5-20s, 1865	111⅛
" " 10-40s	108⅜
" " 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110
" " 5-20s, " " 1867	110
" " 5-20s, " " 1868	110⅛
Due Coupons	
Union Pacific Railroad	87⅛
Central Pacific Railroad	92⅝
Cy. Pacifics	112

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, August 24.—Evening—Consols closed at 93⅛ for money. American securities steady. '65's, 87⅞; old, 87⅝; 10-40's, 87⅛; 7-30's, 89; 5-20 bonds at Frankfort are heavy at 86½@87; Erie's, 17⅝; Illinois, 111; Atlantic & Great Western, 22⅝. Stocks dull.

LIVERPOOL, August 24.—Cotton market dull; middling uplands, 9d; Orleans, 9⅛@9⅜; sales, 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs, quiet; California white wheat, 10s 6d; red western, No 2, 8s 10d; winter, 9s 10d. Western flour, 25. Corn, No 2 mixed 30s 9d. Oats, 3s. Barley, 4s. Peas, 37s 6d. Pork, 87s 6d. Beef, 125s. Lard, 72s 6d. Cheese, 62s. Bacon, 58s for Cumberland; 60s for short rib. Common rosin 8s. Tallow, 40s. Spirits petroleum 11½d; refined, 18⅞d. Spirits turpentine, 33s.

LONDON, August 24.—Tallow 40s 9d.

PARIS, August 24.—Bourse, dull. Rentes at 61@61 francs.

HAVRE, August 24.—Cotton, steady at 10½ for New Orleans.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, August 25, 1870.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has undergone no particular change as relates to prices or demand. Dealers are inclined to purchase sparingly, merely to meet their current wants. The general impression among them being that prices will yet recede. Until they become convinced otherwise their purchases will not be very extensive. The weather has been favorable for out door operations. Our rivers are down to low water mark, only light draught boats make any pretensions to running. The prospect for a brisk fall trade are flattering. Business men generally are making extensive preparations to meet the expected demand. Flour—The market was dull and moderate and sales were of a similar description. Buyers are offering lower figures, holders, however, have decided to make no further concessions, at least for the present. Good standard brands are held firmly at current rates. The leading houses are well supplied and report a satisfactory business doing. The mills are well satisfied with the situation of affairs. Bacon and provisions—The market was steady but scarcely so active; still previous prices have been fairly maintained. The stock in hand is not a large one, still we have sufficient for all ordinaay purposes.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

GRAIN—The market, in some respects, was unsettled, prices being somewhat irregular. Still, taken as a whole, there was a fair business transacted. The receipts continue fair. Wheat—For some time past was the leading article; the Mills are well supplied and are the principal operators. The current rates for good to choice Red Winter, were 1 20a1 25; white, 1 25a1 30. New wheat is beginning to arrive more freely, and the quality being excellent it commands good prices. Oats—Are dull, although the transactions were liberal; sales of 1,200 bushels prime old at 53c on the wharf; sales of 3,500 bushels new, to arrive, at 43c; sales of new made from store at the usual advance. Corn—Very dull; holders have made up their minds that prices have touched bottom, and refuse to make any further concessions in order to affect sales. We quote nominally at 87a88c from first hands; 90a92c on wharf and from track. Certain dealers refuse to accept these figures. Rye—market quiet; prices are about as low as they will go; new is quoted at 85c; old 90c. Activity in this department of trade will soon commence. Barley—The market remains quiet. The feeling is growing stranger in the absence of sales. We quote nominally at 1 00a1 10 per bushell.

APPLES—The supply exceeds the demand; prices are weak and tending downward; sales were made at a variety of prices ranging from 2 00, 3 00a4 00 per bbl, the latter for prime quality. The crop is said to be a large one. Prices will no doubt be lower.

FLOUR—The market since our last has not undergone a single alteration. The demand was fair and sales were regular at current rates; the receipts were light; still the stock on hand was sufficient for all ordinary purposes. The mills are well supplied with wheat, and are doing a good business at prices satisfactory to themselves. The store rates for good to choice brands are 6 50a6 75 for spring, 7 25 for choice Minnesota and 7 00a7 25 for good to choice winter wheat flour.

POTATOES—Dull at 2 25a2 50 per bbl. Jersey sweets, 7 00a7 50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Easier and Lard and Pork lower; shoulders 14¾a15c; sugar cured shoulders 16½a16¾c; short ribbed sides 17¾a18c; clear sides 18½c; sugar cured hams 25a25½c. Dried beef 26c. Lard, 17¾c in tes, and 18½a18¾, in buckets. Mess pook, 30 50.

RAGS—Quoted at 4a4½c.

SALT—Allegheny river brands may be quoted at 1 60 by the car load and 1 70a1 75 for small lots in store.

with fair receipts. We are reported sales from wagon at 10 00a12 0012a 50a15 00 per ton.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands are being sold at 21c in old barrels, and 21½a22c in new.

CHEESE—Firmer but unchanged. Ohio Factory 13a13½c; Goshen 14c; Schweitzer 18a20c.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville Hydraulic at 5½c, and Calcined Plaster at 4 80 per bbl.

CORN MEAL—The market is steady; small lots in store at 1 00a1 05 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of prime bright apples at 5a6c; Peaches at 6a7c for quarters, and 8a9c for halves. Stock light and demand only moderate.

EGGS—The demand has improved with a fair business being transacted at 18a20c, most of the sales at 19c per doz.

BUTTER—The market was steady with a good demand for choice descriptions at 25a27c; mixed lots sold at varioss prices at 16a22c per lb.

BROOM CORN—Continues dull though unchanged at 11a12c.

BEANS—Dull and nominal at 1 50a1 75 per bush.

GROCERIES—Continue quiet and devoid of anything new or important. Sugars are steady at 9¼a12c for raws; 14½c for crushed; 13¾c for A coffee; 13½c for B; 13⅜c for Ex C, and 13¼c for C. Coffee, 19a22c for common to choice Rio. New Orleans molasses scarce and firm at 85c. Syrups dull.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, August 25, 1870.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was steady with a moderate inquiry. The previous days prices were maintained. The advantages of the market appeared about evenly balanced.

CRUDE.

The asking rates were as follows: Spot, 9¾c; September 9¼c; October 9¼c; November, 9¼c; December, 9¼c; all year buyers option, 10c; sellers option, 8¾c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls seller August, 9¾c.
1,000 bbls seller September, 9¼c.
1,000 bbls s. o. till December 9c.
1,000 bbls s. o. till December, 9c.
5,000 bbls, at port, $1,000, paid for.
5,000 bbls s. o. all year, 9¼c.
August closed at 9¾c; sellers option all year at 8¾a8⅝b.

REFINED.

The market was devoid of activity. The demand was limited and sales of a similar description. The asking rates were: Spot and August 24½c September 24¾c; last three months 24½c; October 24c; November 24c; sales 590 bbls spot.

Market closed dull and weak.

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK—At the closing of the Petroleum market on the 23d prices of crude in bulk were strong and business large, induced by large sales at the creek; sales reported of fully 25,300 bbls; market has reacted some, with 12½c bid and 12¾a13c asked. Crude in shipping order depressed with scarcely any sales. Refined opened strong at 26¼c, with some call from exporters, and closed at 26c; sales 3,000 bbls s. w. at 26¼c; 500 do do at 26c, 500 do do first half September at 26c, 1,500 do do last half September on private terms, and 1,000 do b. o. all year at 26½c. Philadelphia delivery was steady; sales 2,909 bbls refined standard white for August at 24a25c, 4,500 do do September at 24¾c, 3,000 do do from September to November at 24¾c.

TITUSVILLE.—The market though active was unchanged on both sections of the Creek to-day.

SALES.

2,500 bbls Upper Creek at $3 15
2,500 bbls Upper Creek at 3 10.
2,500 bbls Pet. Centre at 3 25.
1,000 bbls Lower Creek at 3 30.
1,000 bbls Lower Creek at 3 33.
500 bbls Lower Creek s. o. 60 days 3 25
2,500 bbls Rouseville 3 25.

OIL CITY.—The market is entirely nominal and prices are hard to give: about 3 25a3 30 on lower creek. and 3 55a3 60 at Oil City.

PHILADELPHIA.—The market is firm; Prime light straw to white, 24c; standard white, 24½c; crude, 11c¾.

PLEASANTVILLE.—Market quiet but firm, with 2 80a285 offered at the wells.

SHAMBURG.—The market is quiet and firm and more settled; quoted at 3 10 on the road.

ROUSEVILLE.—Market quiet but firm at 4 20a4 25.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Wednesday, August 24, 1870.

GENERAL REVIEW.

The run of stock of all descriptions wa unusually large and of fair average quality. Buyers and sellers were not wide ayart in their views, and the consequence was that heavy sales were made. Prices ruled about the same as on Saturday last, though at closing to-day they were rather weak and barely maintained. The new and interesting topic of war news was being vigorously discussed, and the question of who is ahead settled to the entire satisfaction of the friends of each of the combattants. Should there not be another great battle soon, a billiard tournament will take place at the yards, which for the time will serve to keep up the excitement. The sales for the past three days were heavy, and considerable stock remained on hand unsold. The following were the closing rates for cattle:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers	$7 5@7 75
Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200	7 00@7 25
Common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100	6 25@6 75
Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500	5 25@5 75
Stock steers, 800 to 1,000	4 50@5 50

HOGS.

The supply of hogs was large and of a good quality. The sales were heavy, mostly for shipment east. Prices were well maintained, though at the close rather weak. We give the following as the closing rates:

Extra Philadelphia, 10 25; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, 9 75a10 00; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, 8 50a9 75.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was also very heavy, and sales of home and eastern account large. Prices were well maintained, and did not fall below our last quotations. Following were the ruling figures. Extra 100 to 110 lbs, 4 50a5 25; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, 4 85a5 00; decent to fair, 65 and 80 lbs, 4 00a4 25; mean ta common; 70 to 85 lbs, 4 50a4 00.

HORSES AJD MULES.

No sales of horses or mules were reported; few cars were shipped East.

MILCH COWS.

There were a number in the yards but we learn of no sales—40 00a90 00 being the current rates.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Monday, August 22, 1870.

REMARKS—The weather still continues clear and pleasant, rendering the transaction of out-door business agreeable. The "heated term" has passed and gone, for which boon we are thankful. Things on the other side of the waters are still unsettled—great battles are being fought and won—two giants have throttled each other, and a world stands by to witness the result of the tremendous struggle. Whether the end is near or afar, we will not pretend to predict. Whilst it is not without its effect, immediate and prospective, on the trade and commerce of this country, still it is really surpassing that thus far so little effect is visible. What another day, week or month may bring forth, we know not, and must wait.

Mr. McKeown, freight agent of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, furnishes the following statement of cattle received by car load, during the week, by whom received, and the points from whence shipped:

Illinois.	Cars.	Illinois.	Cars.
Zigler & Rotschild	3	L. Keifer	3
S. Marks & Bro	4	Sol. Shamburg & H	5
E. Katz	4	S. Kraus	2
S. Lowenthal	1	L. & J. Shamburg	3
M. Verner	1	C. Beyers	1
Trauerman & Laubman	4	Indiana.	
Ohio.		Holmes Lafferty & Co	2
P. F. Eddy	3	Holmes Lafferty & Co	4
W. C. Mahollar	2	Geo. Staft	1
G. Emerick & Co	1	Greenwalt & Kahn	2
R. O. Campbell	1	Total	52
Prepaid	3		

It will be seen that the run of cattle was about the same as last week, and that the stock was neither better nor worse, while prices were about the average of last week's rates. The market may be summed up as follows:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers	$7 5@7 75
Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200	7 00@7 25
Common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100	6 25@6 75
Bulls, Stags, and Cows, 800 to 1,500	5 25@5 75
Stock Steers, 800 to 1,000	4 50@5 50

SALES.

Below will be found the sales of the principal cattle dealers in this market, with the number disposed of and the prices received:

M. Krauss 74 Chicago and Ohio cattle at 5 25a7 25.

Carr & McCallister 75 mixed cows, steers and heifers, mostly Ohio, 5 00a8 00.

L. & J. Shamberg 90 Chicago mixed sold at 5 00a7 00.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. 116 mixed Texans, which brought 4 50a6 50.

Trauerman & Lobman sold 102 mixed Chicago cattle at 5 50a7 50.

Hazlewood & Blackwood made sale of 55 mixed cattle at 5 00a8 25.

Marks & Bro. sold 76 Chicago and 17 Washington county at 6 00a8 00.

Greenwalt & Kahn 70 Ohio steers and heifers at 6 00a7 75.

J & S Needy, 54 Ohio, 900 and 1,300 pounds, at 6 75a8 25.

Hartman & Keefer, 30 Greene county and 64 Chicago at 5 00a8.

M Verner, 23 Chicago mixed cattle at 5 50a6.

S Shamberg & Hass, 148 fat cattle and stockers—fat at 6a8 50—stockers at 5 00a5 62.

S Lowensteine, 19 Chicago cattle at 5 50a6 50.

L Rothchilds & Zeigler made sales of 90 head of Chicago mixed cattle at 6 75a7 75.

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep was large and generally of an inferior class. Good sheep and lambs found ready sale, while poor stock was a drug at any price. Some droves were untouched, and would be held over. Poor sheep are not wanted in this market, and had better be kept at home. Send along good fat sheep and lambs, and no difficulty will be experienced in finding a market for them. By all means keep the foot rot and scalawags on pasture. We don't want them. Following were about the closing rates: Extra, 90 to 110 pounds, 5a5 25; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, 4 25a6 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, 4 00a4 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, 2 50a4 00.

SALES HOGS.

The supply of hogs was small, and the sales limited. The ruling figures were: Extra Philadelphia 9 25a9 50; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, 9 00a9 25; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, 8 75a9 00; rough tocommon, 150 to 200, 8 25a8 50; light stock hogs, 80 to 100, 7 00a9 00.

MILCH COWS.

Good milch cows brought from 50 00 to 90 00. There were only a limited number on the market.

HORSES AND MULES.

We could hear of neither offerings or sales, though there was some inquiry for good draught horses and mules.

NOTA BENA.—At the request of an innumerable host of buyers of stock, we throw out the hint to dealers to have their names placed conspicuously in front of their stock pens, so that they who own may read. Who will take the initiatory step? Don't be backward gentlemen.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph, to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, August 24.—Eastern Exchange par. Freights quiet but without quotable change. Flour buiet but firm—7 50 for winter extras and 5 00a6 00 for spring do. Wheat firm, business mainly speculative; prices ranged from 1 12 to 1 13 for new; No 2 spring 1 10a1 12, closing at 1 12; demand mainly for this grade; early sales of old, seller September were made at 1 03; closing at 1 06½; in the afternoon the market was irregular but moderately active at 1 06¾a 1 07, seller September, 1 14 bid for new, same option. Corn firm; sales at 67½a 69 for No 2, according to receipts, closing at 68c; mere optional sales were 68a69c to sellers for September, and 70c to sellers for the last half of September; in the afternoon 68¾a69c to sellers for September. Oats are higher at 40c for No 1, and 38a39c for No 2. Rye is fairly active at 70¼c for No 2. Barley, firmer at 1 16a1 18 for No 2 to sellers for September. Highwines, quiet at 89a90c for wood and iron bound. Provisions, quiet; nominal quotations; mess pork, 28 00; lard, 15½c; dry salted shoulders, 12¾c; rough sides, 15½a15¾c. Cattle—The supply is large, principally of Cherokee steers and cows.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, August 24.—Flour steady with good demand; family 6 00a6 25. Wheat firm and in good demand at 1 14a1 18 for Nos 2 and 1 red; holders at the close asked higher prices. Corn in good demand and firmer at 80c for mixed and 85a85c for yellow and white. Oats dull and lower; new 40a48c; old 48a55c. Rye firm and sold at 82a83c. Barley scarce and firm at 1 18a1 25. Cotton quiet; 8¾c for middling; a bale of new sold on 'change at 24c. Tobacco firm and in fair demand; sales of 169 hhds at 6 10a 26 80. Whisky dull at 91a92c. Provisions were held a sqade higher in the morning but there being no demand of consequence the market closed weak and less firm: mess pork 28 50; bulk meats 13a15c; bacon 14¾; 17; 17¾ and lard 16c; the demand was quite light. Butter unchanged and steady at 28 a32c. Eggs advanced to 18c for selected. Linseed oil 1 02a1 03. Lard oil 1 17a1 20. Groceries unchanged and steady.

FINANCIAL.

Gold 117 buying Exchange steady at 1-10 discount buying. Money market unchanged.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, August 24.—Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Cotton nominal. Hemp in fair demand at 165 00a180 00 for prime to choice undressed; 233 00a250 00 for dressed. Bagging steady. Flour very quiet; super 4 50a6 00; extra 5 00; XX 5 25; XXX 5 75. Wheat dull and drooping; No 2 red fall 1 13a1 15; No 1 16a1 18; choice 1 25a1 27. Corn dull; prime mixed 64a65c; choice white 73a74c. Oats dull ot 40a42c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye quiet at 68a70c for prime. Groceries dull. Rio coffee 18a22c. Sugar 14a14¾c for fair to prime Louisiana. Molasses dull and unchanged. Highwines dull at 94c. Provisions dull. Mefs pork 29 00. Dry salt shoulders 13¼c.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, August 24.—Bagging firm. Hemp and flax 29½a30c. Cotton dull, middlings at 18c. Flour—demand light; extra family at 5 75. Grain dull. Wheat 1 23a1 30. Corn 90c. Rye 85c. Oats—67c in sks from store. Provisions inactive: Mess pork 29 00. Bacon 14¾a17¼a18¼c; bulk 13¼a16¼a17¼c. Lard 17c. Hams—Sugar cured 26a35c. Whisky—raw 91a92c. Tobacco—market inactive; sales 125 hhds at 4¼a5¼c for frosted trash; 5¼a6¾ for common to good lugs; 7a11¼c for low to medium leaf

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, August 24.—Flour quiet. Wheat 2c better, closing at 1 28a1 29 for No. 1, and 1 27 for No. 2 are the asking rates. Corn nominal. Oats quiet. Petroleum quiet but firm; crude 4 00a4 05 per bbl; refined 22c per gal

Detroit Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

DETROIT, August 24.—Wheat—extra 1c better at 1 51; other grades dull and weak; No. 1 at 1 36; amber at 1 28. Oats, new, 43c; old 45c. Barley very firm at 2 00 per central for No. 1.

MARRIED.

KONOLD—EWING—On Tuesday morning, August 23d, 1870, by the Rev. T. K. Leavan, assisted by the Rev. W. E. Krebs, in Industry, Pa., at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. ADOLPH KONOLD, of Pittsburgh, and Miss ISABELLA, eldest daughter of Dr. A. W. EWING, of Industry, Pa.

DIED.

CASEY—On Tuesday, August 23d, at 3½ P. M., Mr. EDWARD CASEY, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

MOURER—On Tuesday, August 23d, LAURA EVA, daughter of Charles J. and Amelia J. Mourer, aged 5 years, 2 months and 6 days.

WEAVER—On Wednesday morning, August 24th, JACOB WEAVER, Jr., Esq., aged 48 years.

HAWTHORNE—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 24, 1870, at 2 o'clock, FRANK, infant son of Robert and Eliza Hawthorne, aged 5 months.

FIELDING—On Tuesday, August 23d, at 3 o'clock, P. M., Mrs. GRACE FIELDING, relict of the late Matthew Fielding, in the 66th year of her age.

WINTERHALTER—On Wednesday, August 24, 1870, at 4:45 P. M., at his late residence, No. 39 Marion street, Mr. MATH. WINTERHALTER, aged 43 years.

NELSON—On Sunday evening, August 21st, at Latrobe, Mrs. NANCY NELSON, mother-in-law of the late Samuel R. Johnson, in the 86th year of age.

MORRISON—On Monday, August 22d, 1870, ELIZABETH MORRISON.

NUFFER—On Sunday evening, August 21, 1870, at 9 o'clock, Mrs. ANNA MARIA, wife of John Nuffer, in the 22d year of her age. [Michigan papers please copy.

EISENBEIS—On August 21st, at half-past 6 o'clock P. M., Mrs. JENNIE M. EISENBEIS, wife of John Eisenbeis, aged 22 years.

SIMONTON—On Monday, August 23d at 12 o'clock, WILLIE FRANCIS XAVIER, youngest son of J. W. and L. E. Simonton, aged 4 years 11 months and 29 days.

A Chapter of Facts.

Space is valuable in a newspaper, and it is therefore proposed in this advertisement to condense a variety of facts, important to the public, into a small compass. Those facts refer to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—what that celebrated medicine is, and what it will do. In the first place then, the article is a stimulant, tonic and alterative, consisting of a combination of an absolutely pure spirituous agent with the most valuable medicinal vegetable substances that Botanic research has placed at the disposal of the chemist and the physician. These ingredients are compounded with great care, and in such proportions as to produce a preparation which invigorates without exciting the general system, and tones, regulates and controls the stomach, the bowels, the liver and the minor secretive organs.

What this great restorative will do must be gathered from what it has done. The case of dyspepsia, or any other form of indigestion, in which it has been persistently administered without effecting a radical cure is yet to be heard from, and the same may be said of bilious disorders, intermittent fever, nervous affections, general debility, constipation, sick headache, mental despondency, and the peculiar complaints and disabilities to which the feeble are so subject. It purifies all the fluids of the body, including the blood, and the gentle stimulus which it imparts to the nervous system is not succeeded by the slightest reaction. This is a chapter of facts which readers, for their own sakes, should mark and remember.

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DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market Street.

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